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RESTRICTED

STAT

DECREE ON IMPROVING THE TRAINING OF SKILLED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN
TRADE SCHOOLS AND IN FACTORY TRADE SCHOOLS
26 JANUARY 1950

In order to execute Articles 8 and 13 of the law of 20 January 1950 concerning the 1950 economic plan (Legal Notices, page 41), the following provisions are decreed:

Article 1

(1) The general plan for personnel supply for all economic branches and administrative units, established according to the decree of 3 November 1947 on training of industrial workers in trade schools (Central Decree Gazette 1948, page 461) shall be worked out for the first time by the Ministry of Planning in 1950.

(2) The Ministry of Labor and Health shall establish, on the basis of this general plan, the personnel supply plans for apprentice schooling for all industrial and economic branches, and, together with the Ministry of Industry, shall establish the personnel supply plans for the plants of the people's enterprises included in the centrally administered associations in order to insure the training and retraining of man power.

The personnel-supply plans for the SAG enterprises shall be established by the Ministry of Labor and Health in cooperation with the administration of the SAG enterprises.

(3) The Ministry of Labor and Health, in cooperation with the appropriate ministries of the Laender, shall establish the

personnel supply plans for the plants of people's enterprises included in the associations administered by the Laender.

(4) The Ministry of Planning, together with the Ministry of Public Education, shall determine the pupil quota in the culture plan. The Ministry of People's Education shall determine the structure of the trade schools, in accordance with the plans of the Ministry of Labor and Health and in agreement with the Ministry of Industry.

Article 2

(1) In order to fulfill the plan for personnel supply, the Bureaus of Labor and Social Welfare, together with the bureaus subordinate to the ministries of People's Education of the Laender, shall fix the enrollment plan for trade schools on the basis of the general plan for apprentice education (Article 1, sections 2 and 4), and shall supervise the enrollment of pupils.

(2) The officials of the labor councils shall be entitled to information on the status of training in factory trade schools and in the apprentice shops of communal trade schools.

In other particulars the Decree on the training of industrial workers in the trade schools of 3 November 1947 (Central Decree Gazette 1948, p. 451) shall apply.

Article 3

(1) The training of 14- to 18-year-old youngsters to become

personnel supply plans for the plants of people's enterprises included in the associations administered by the Laender.

(4) The Ministry of Planning, together with the Ministry of Public Education, shall determine the pupil quota in the culture plan. The Ministry of People's Education shall determine the structure of the trade schools, in accordance with the plans of the Ministry of Labor and Health and in agreement with the Ministry of Industry.

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(2) The officials of the labor councils shall be entitled to information on the status of training in factory trade schools and in the apprentice shops of communal trade schools.

In other particulars the Decree on the training of industrial workers in the trade schools of 3 November 1947 (Central Decree Gazette 1948, p. 451) shall apply.

Article 3

(1) The training of 14- to 18-year-old youngsters to become

qualified workers in people's enterprises and SAG plants shall take place in factory trade schools and apprentice shops attached to individual plants or to a group of plants.

For this purpose the managements of the people's and SAG industrial plants, together with the Ministry of People's Education, shall organize a sufficient number of factory trade schools. Training in the factory trade schools shall be limited to the youth of those people's enterprises and SAG plants which have a factory trade school attached or which establish a joint factory trade school. Exemptions shall be allowed in special cases, but they must be approved by the Ministry of Industry.

(2) The Ministry of Industry shall be entirely responsible for the establishment and maintenance of factory trade schools in the people's plants; and, in the SAG plants, it shall be the responsibility of the SAG management. The Ministry of Industry shall determine, in accordance with the personnel supply plan mentioned under Article 1 section 2 for the people's industry, the number of apprentice shops, factory trade schools and the pupil quota by occupations, and shall determine the plants or group of plants in which the training of expert workers shall take place. It shall advise the people's plants concerning the establishment and maintenance of apprentice shops and factory trade schools, and shall supervise trade development in accordance with the training plans and trade pictures worked out in cooperation with the Institute for Trade Development. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the uniform regulation of all problems of trade development in the people's industry and in the SAG industrial plants, especially for the fulfillment of tasks resulting from this Decree.

(3) The people's and the SAG industrial plants shall be the custodians of the factory trade schools. The managements of the people's and of the SAG industrial plants shall be responsible for:

- (a) the installation and maintenance of the existing apprentice shops and factory trade schools and of those that are to be established;
- (b) the planned execution of trade training in plants;
- (c) the supply of apprentice shops and factory trade schools with materials, machines, tools, instruments, visual training material, models and other needed equipment for teaching and learning;
- (d) the daily supervision of apprentice-shop and school operations;
- (e) the provision of needed funds in the financial plan of the plant. The financial expenditures for teaching personnel in the apprentice shops, for apprentices' wages, for teaching equipment and for the acquisition and maintenance of the necessary buildings shall also come under the cost of training;
- (f) making available the needed number of foremen and instructors for practical training and, if required, of suitable experts from among the members of the plant for teaching theoretical subjects.

(4) The factory trade schools shall be a part of the democratic unity school, subject to the regulations of the law for democratization of the German school. Their entire teaching activity (teaching plans, textbooks, teaching classes, examination arrangements, teachers' qualifications etc.) as well as all other trade

schools shall be under the management and supervision of the Ministry of People's Education.

The publication of teaching plans and textbooks, as well as examination arrangements, shall require the consent of the ministries of Industry and of Labor and Health.

(5) The ministries of People's Education of the Laender shall train and make available a sufficient number of qualified teachers for the factory trade schools.

(6) In the factory trade schools with at least 300 students the director of the school shall have an assistant who, together with the training director of the plant, shall be responsible for the planned fulfillment of the practical aspect of the training program.

The assistant manager positions shall be entered into the position plan of the ministries of People's Education of the Laender of the German Democratic Republic.

(7) The directors of the factory trade schools and their assistants shall be appointed in the centrally administered people's and SAG plants by the Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic on the proposal of the Ministry of Industry, and in the people's plants administered by the Laender by the ministries of People's Education of the Laender. The ministries of People's Education of the Laender shall appoint permanent teaching personnel in the factory trade schools only with the consent of the Ministry of Industry of the German Democratic Republic.

The salaries shall correspond to the existing salary regulations for teaching personnel.

(8) The student quota in the factory trade schools shall not be, as a rule, smaller than 100 in each school.

(9) Special courses shall be conducted in the people's and SAG industrial plan according to the directives of the Ministry of Industry and in cooperation with trade unions and the Federation of German Youth, for the ^{training} ~~development~~ of workers over 18. In addition evening schools shall be established to provide systematic trade education, like that in vocational schools, and to afford students the opportunity to take the usual state final examination.

Article 4

The Ministry of People's Education shall undertake the following steps for improvement of trade schooling in general and in factory trade-school training in particular:

(1) All teaching plans, textbooks and teaching equipment of the trade schools and especially of factory trade schools shall be adapted to the new requirements of industry, commerce, transport and agriculture.

(2) Trade schools and factory trade schools shall be staffed with the necessary teaching personnel within two years. 1500 teachers shall be trained in two semesters and 2000 teachers, in short courses.

(3) An "assistant director" shall be provided in the table of organization for trade schools with at least 500 students, to take

over the responsibility for execution of practical youth training program in the plants.

(4) Pedagogic advisory councils will be established in trade and factory trade schools to advise the director or the assistant director of the schools in all questions of practical and theoretical training.

(5) The Ministry of People's Education shall organize an independent trade training section for the improvement of trade ~~development~~ ^{training}. Also the ministries of People's Education of the Laender shall establish independent sections for trade education.

Article 5

(1) The Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic shall establish a German Central Institute for Trade ~~development~~ ^{Training} in Berlin for the ~~systematic~~ ^s improvement of trade ~~development~~ ^{training}.

(2) The German Central Institute for Trade ~~development~~ ^{Training} shall be a state institution and shall be directly subordinate to the Minister of People's Education, who shall appoint the director of the Institute. The overall management shall be by a board of directors. The Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Labor and Health, the FDGB, the FDJ, and the VdGB shall each have the right to nominate one member of the board of directors.

(3) The German Central Institute for Trade ~~development~~ ^{Training} shall operate under a statute issued by the Ministry of People's Education.

Article 6

Districts and communities shall empty all trade school buildings serving other than educational purposes and return them to their original purpose or the purpose designated by this Decree, and shall repair buildings, shops and trade schools at hand. School rooms and school buildings for the organization of factory trade schools shall be made ready for use.

Article 7

The Finance Ministry shall be responsible for:

- (a) funds needed for fulfillment of tasks of the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic;
- (b) advice to the Finance Ministries of the Laender, which provide Laender funds for the expenditures in their jurisdiction.

Berlin, 26 January 1950

The Provisional Government

of the

German Democratic Republic

Ulbricht
Vice Prime Minister
Ministry of Industry
Selbman
Minister

STAT

LAW ON THE PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN THE RECONSTRUCTION
OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF YOUTH IN SCHOOL AND TRADE, THROUGH SPORT
AND RECREATION, 8 FEBRUARY 1950

An educated, healthy, vigorous youth ^{with} progressive ideas and aspiration is the ^a guarantee of a unified, democratic and peace-loving Germany. The constitution of the German Democratic Republic has created the basic conditions for the democratic education and development of German youth. Its basic principles provide for the protection of youth from exploitation; the cultural, economic and physical development of youth and its participation in state and social life is assured; the education of youth -- in the spirit of peace and friendship among nations and of real democracy and of genuine humanism as active and conscious citizens of the new democratic society -- is established.

German imperialism misused German youth. In the interests of German monopolists and Junkers, it subordinated the education of youth to the preparation and conducting of aggressive wars. The German Democratic Republic is the foundation of a new, democratic and peace-loving Germany. There is no place in it for reactionaries interested in war, for monopolists and Junkers. In it the key position of the economy belong to the people. The great Soviet Union has helped to make these things possible. The friendship between the German and Soviet people is the guarantee of peace in Europe and of the blooming of a peace-loving democratic Germany. The protection and defense

of peace and the consolidation and deepening of the German-Soviet friendship are a sacred duty -- especially of German youth.

The democratic powers of the Republic have already earned considerable successes in the field of youth education. The number of students in the elementary and high schools and universities has greatly increased. The expenditures for education, and especially for the training of teachers, are steadily increasing. The doors to learning are open equally to the children of manual laborers, of peasants, white-collar workers and artisans. Currently one third of all pupils in high schools are children of manual laborers, peasants or artisans; in 1939 their share was only 5 to 7 percent. The number of students in universities and colleges is double the prewar figure. 34 percent of the university and college students are children of manual laborers and peasants, while prior to 1939 not more than 2.5 to 3 percent of the students belonged to these groups. Special universities were opened for manual laborers and peasants. The number of students in trade schools has increased 150 percent.

The young are paid according to the principle: "Equal wages for equal work", and unemployment was eliminated. The German Democratic Republic needs more and more skilled manual laborers, technicians, engineers and white collar workers for economic and cultural reconstruction. They must come from the youth of the Republic.

Youth is the architect of the Democratic Republic and it is an active part of the National Front of the Democratic Germany.

Its participation in the building of a new life and in the struggle for Germany's unity corresponds with a real democratic youth education in the interest of our people, of friendship among nations and of the cause of peace and democracy. Youth must increase its activity still more in all fields in order to participate daily with the people in plants, villages, administrations and schools in the solution of reconstruction problems. It will itself harvest the fruits of its activity.

In view, then, of the outstanding importance of youth for democratic reconstruction, the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic has voted this law on youth development in school and trade, and through sport and recreation:

I.

Youth participation in the reconstruction of the German Democratic Republic

Article 1

It shall be the duty of the Government, Ministries of the Republic, Laender Governments and all other state and administrative bodies as well as the heads of business enterprises to strengthen the attraction of youth to economic and cultural reconstruction of the Republic and to entrust the best representatives of youth with responsible work in state, economic and cultural institutions.

Article 2

The democratic youth organization shall have the right to initiate action in all questions concerning the youth situation,

and the improvement of operations in enterprises, administrative units and teaching institutions, as well as in the fight against bureaucracy, sabotage and work deficiencies.

Article 3

The active participation of youth in the fight for fulfillment of the economic plans, for increased work productivity and production quality, for the saving of material, and for the introduction and propagation of advanced work methods must be fully supported.

Article 4

The active aspirations of the youth living in the country to achieve high hectare yields, to develop livestock and to consolidate the MAS and people's farms, as well as to organize agrotechnical, cultural and educational institutions in villages, must be supported by all. Its aspirations to raise the political and cultural level of the country youth and of the country population generally, and to bring the peasants into the fight for peace and for Germany's unity and democratic reconstruction must be promoted. The youth of industry must render practical help to the youth of the country in these problems because the strengthening of the unity between city and country is a most important task.

Article 5

Youth must be attracted to active cooperation in clubs, cultural centers, theaters, amateur art groups, etc., as well as to voluntary cooperation in the construction and restoration of

cultural establishments in the city and country, especially of schools, clubs, theaters, libraries, stadiums, sports centers, and youth shelters.

II.

Further improvement of the school education of youth

In order to achieve better educational results and better teaching, especially in the elementary schools, the following measures shall be executed.

Article 6

A careful record of the educational achievements of students shall be introduced in all schools in 1950. Final examinations shall be introduced in elementary schools and commendation diplomas awarded to those pupils who have finished the elementary school with the grade "excellent." The pupils who have completed high school with the grade "excellent" shall be honored with diplomas and medals and should have preference when entering the university.

Article 7

Diplomas shall be established for students who have completed a trades school with the grade "excellent." They shall be authorized to enter special schools without having to take entrance examinations. Students who have completed special schools shall be equal with high school graduates if they enter the university to study their trade.

Article 8

Special diplomas shall be established for persons who have graduated from universities and colleges with the grade "excellent." They shall have preference for admission to the scientific training program.

Article 9

All trade schools, high schools, kindergartens, children's homes and gymnasiums occupied by administrative units, business enterprises or private persons shall be put at the disposal of the ministries of People's Education of the Laender by 1 July 1950. Exemptions from this provision must be approved by the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 10

The people's economic plan for 1950 shall provide for construction of 159 new schools with 52,000 seats, the restoration of 458 schools with 99,000 seats, and for the opening of 20 dormitories at the central schools and 31 dormitories at the trade schools. The number of students in the trade schools shall be increased 20 percent.

Article 11

The budgets of the ministries of People's Education of the Laender shall provide for a total of 28 million DM in 1950 for school equipment and for completion of school libraries.

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Article 12

The Ministry of Commerce and Supply shall take steps to organize in all elementary, high, special, and trade schools the distribution -- to begin on 1 April 1950 -- of hot meals for students at low prices and without rationing stamps.

Article 13

The funds for scholarships to students in universities, colleges, manual laborers' and peasants' schools, as well as for subsidies to highschool students, shall be increased in 1950 from 28 million DM to 67 million DM.

Article 14

Organizational and material provisions, especially with regard to paper supply, shall be made in 1950 for publication of textbooks and teaching materials.

Article 15

The budget of the Republic for 1950 shall provide for 5 million DM for improvement of conditions in children's homes. Tax-exempt land shall be assigned to the children's homes. Pupils in children's homes recognized and approved by the ministries of People's Education shall receive scholarships and not have to pay school fees when they enroll in high school, trade school or university.

III.

The development of the trade education of youth

Article 16

The ministries of the Republic and of the Laender, the directors of the people's enterprises and private enterprises must help the trade education of youth. The development in business, trade, and other schools, of young, skilled workers for industry and agriculture must be improved.

Article 17

The development of skilled workers, especially for the mining, metallurgy, chemistry, construction, and optics industry and for agricultural machine construction, power production, railroad transportation, and shipbuilding must be organized in conformity with the people's economic plan of the German Democratic Republic for 1950.

Article 18

Standardized trade pictures, especially for technical education, shall be made and textbooks corresponding to the trade pictures shall be published. The preparation of trade pictures and the compilation of textbooks must be based on the principle of the unity of theoretical and practical trade education, especially for all technical trade schools. To accomplish this task the German Central Institute for Trade Development is established.

Article 19

The students of the enterprise and trade schools, with regard to maintenance, shall be equal to the manual laborers of

the corresponding enterprises and the teachers of those schools,
to the white-collar workers of the enterprises.

Article 20

The faculty in the trade schools shall be staffed with
white-collar workers for the teaching of special subjects and
with skilled foremen for education in technical subjects.

Article 21

The German Central Institute for Trade Education
shall create in 1950 a department for the advanced training of
teachers for trade and special schools.

Article 22

The people's economic plan for 1950 shall provide for the
construction of 41 new trade schools, with 26,500 seats, and for
the restoration of 80 trade schools, with 36,000 seats. The
number of students in trade schools shall be increased 6 percent
to 720,000; the number of students in the enterprise trade
schools shall be doubled and increased to 90,000.

Article 23

The people's enterprises, and equivalent enterprises shall
establish funds for rewarding the best trade students. The Ministry
of Industry shall issue directives for rewarding and for the amount
of rewards.

Article 24

The Republic shall make funds available for the support of trade competition among German youth.

Article 25

The number of places in communal and enterprise homes for apprentices is to be increased 125 percent.

Article 26

The Ministry of Labor and Health shall strengthen implementation of the "Decree on the Protection of Youth at Work" in all enterprises. Health protection of young workers must be developed in particularly dangerous trade categories, especially at work below ground and in grinding shops, in metallurgical- and acid-producing plants and in the glass industry. The young workers and apprentices in these industries are to be supplied with additional food.

Article 27

Ninety-five thousand new places of learning are to be created to increase trade education, and the total number of the apprentices is to be raised to 480,000.

Article 28

The people's economic plan for 1950 shall provide for 3316 million DM for the construction of learning places and apprentice homes and trade, enterprises, and special schools.

IV.

University education for manual laborersArticle 29

To enable manual laborers of the German Democratic Republic to acquire a university education while continuing their trade activity, arrangements shall be made for correspondence courses at the Dresden Technical College, the Freiberg School of Mines, and the German Administrative Academy "Walter Ulbricht" Forst Zinna starting in October 1950. Those who successfully complete these courses shall receive the diploma on the same basis as other university graduates and shall have the same rights. The Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic shall propose to the Government for its action a decree on correspondence instruction.

V.

Houses, libraries and theaters for children

To achieve the state and public objectives of child welfare, and aid to day nurseries, children's libraries, and other children's organizations, the following measures shall be executed:

Article 30

Homes for children shall be established in Berlin, Dresden, Halle, Potsdam, Erfurt and Schwerin in 1950. These homes shall be properly equipped and staffed by the best teachers.

Article 31

A vacation camp for 2,500 Pioneers and students shall be built in Saalburg in Thuringia in 1950.

Article 32

A central children's theater shall be established in Berlin in 1950.

Article 33

An independent publishing institution for children's literature shall be established in order to insure better supply of literature for children. This publishing institution shall be provided with all equipment and material necessary to increase considerably within the shortest time the publishing of children's books.

Article 34

Children's book sections shall be established in all libraries, including mobile libraries.

VI.

Creation of a new literature for youth and childrenArticle 35

(1) It is the eminent duty of all writers and poets to cooperate in the creation of a new literature for youth and children which will promote the democratic education of the coming

generation. It is the high task of all scientists and technical writers to convey the main scientific and technical problems to youth through popular scientific and technical literature.

(2) The Ministry of People's Education shall award prizes, at least twice a year, to writers, poets, musicians, composers, dramatists and scientists for the best works done for youth.

VII.

The promotion of sports, traveling, and recreation

It shall be the duty of all branches of State administration to promote the development of the Democratic Sport and Hiking movement in the German Democratic Republic, as well as the education of a physically and ~~mentally~~ mentally healthy young generation, which, having the opportunity for fun and recreation, will be prepared for all difficulties in the reconstruction and stabilization of a peace-loving Germany.

For this the following measures are necessary:

Article 36

A "Sports Achievement" badge of the German Democratic Republic shall be established in 1950. This badge should be the incentive for physical culture development. It shall be called the "Ready for work and the defense of peace" and shall be bestowed in three degrees by the Government of the German Democratic Republic on recommendation of the German Sports Commission. It shall be the duty of the Bureau for Youth Affairs and Physical

Education together with the ministries of People's Education and Labor and Health and the German Sports Commission, and with the approval of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, to prepare terms for bestowment of the badge.

Article 37

The production of sports equipment and uniforms shall be considerably increased in 1950.

Article 38

The following constructions are to be provided for in the people's budget for 1950:

College for physical culture -- Leipzig
Skijump -- Aschberg-Muehlleiten
Sports school -- Bad Blankenburg (Thuringia)

Mecklenburg:

Indoor swimming pool -- Rostock
Stadium -- Schwerin
Stadium -- Anker-Wismar
Sports School -- Hamberge

Brandenburg:

Stadium -- Frankfurt (oder)
Stadium -- ^CGottbus
Stadium -- Finsterwalde

Saxony:

Hurdle race track -- Dresden
Sports school -- Werdau

Saxony-Anhalt:

Race track and dressing rooms -- Halle
 Former glider installations
 Race track and dressing rooms -- Magdeburg

Thuringia:

Sport installations -- Gera
 Sport installations -- Gotha

Berlin:

Ice-sport hall
 Stadium

The people's budget for 1950 shall provide 20.5 million DM for this construction and for the repair of existing sport installations.

Article 39

A college for physical culture with a capacity of 400 students shall be established in Leipzig for the training of professors for the Institutes of Physical Education, and of sports instructors and trainers, and for the promotion of scientific work in sports.

Article 40

In all Institutes for Physical Education which already exist within the Pedagogic Faculties, short courses for training sports instructors for grade schools shall be established in 1950 in addition to the current three-year courses.

Article 41

Youth groups and children, accompanied by persons with youth-leader certificates, shall be entitled to 50 percent reduction of railway travel rates for distances less than 100 kilometers and to 75 percent reductions for the distance exceeding 100 kilometers. The same shall apply for groups traveling to participate in sports events if they have authorization certificates.

Article 42

Sixteen new youth shelters shall be established in the Republic in 1950: 4 shall be in Saxony, 3, in Saxony-Anhalt, 3 in Thuringia, 3 in Brandenburg, and 3 in Mecklenburg.

Article 43

A recreation home in Bad Graal-Mueritz with room for 400 shall be put at the disposal of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth. In addition, 17 new youth and student homes shall be built in the Republic, of which 4 shall be in Saxony-Anhalt, 4 in Thuringia, 3 in Saxony, 3 in Brandenburg and 3 in Mecklenburg.

Article 44

Agriculturally utilized land belonging to youth homes, youth schools and youth shelters shall be exempted from delivery of animal and vegetable products.

Article 45

The government of the German Democratic Republic shall pro-

note the exchange of sports delegations with other countries and the organization of tourist traveling to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

VIII.

Commencement of the law

Article 46

This law becomes effective upon publication.

Berlin 8 February 1950

The above law, drawn up by the President of the Provisional People's Chamber 10 February 1950, is published herewith.

Berlin 16 February 1950

The President of the
German Democratic Republic
W. Pieck

STAT

ORDER CONCERNING THE CREATION OF A SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL
COUNCIL FOR EXAMINATION OF INVESTMENT PROPOSALS

16 FEBRUARY 1950

It is necessary to examine carefully the projects and cost estimates for proposed investments in order to avoid misinvestments and the wasting of people's property and material. The examination shall be conducted with a view toward the common interest and the development of a peace-loving German Democratic Republic, and in terms of the political situation, raw materials and energy, export and import, economic geography, transportation, man power and finances. In order to insure this complete examination, the following is ordered:

ARTICLE 1

"The Scientific-Technical Council" is established within the Planning Ministry for the examination of projects and cost estimates of proposed investments.

ARTICLE 2

The Scientific-Technical Council shall examine projects and cost estimates of construction over 10 million DM, and also projects and cost estimates of the most important investments below 10 million DM -- when especially directed by the Ministry of Planning.

ARTICLE 3

The Ministries and Laender Governments must justify the projects and cost estimates of the proposed investments, which are to be examined in accordance with Article 2.

ARTICLE 4

The Minister of Planning shall submit the projects and cost estimates, together with the opinion of the Scientific-Technical Council, to the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic for approval; or, upon authorization of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Planning shall approve them.

ARTICLE 5

(1) The Scientific-Technical Council shall consist of eleven persons, one of whom shall be president and one, secretary.

(2) The Minister of Planning shall appoint the members of the Scientific-Technical Council, thereby insuring the appointment of highly qualified experts in the fields of industry, transportation, agriculture and forestry, as well as of science and technique and cultural and health matters.

ARTICLE 6

The Scientific-Technical Council shall have an office for technical operations.

ARTICLE 7

The Minister of Planning shall approve the statute for the Scientific-Technical Council by 1 March 1950.

ARTICLE 8

This order becomes effective upon publication.

Berlin 16 February 1950

The Government of the
German Democratic Republic

Ulbricht
Vice Prime Minister
Ministry of Planning
Rau
Minister

DECREE ON THE REGISTRATION OF QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS AND THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARD-CONTROL STATIONS

(FIRST EXECUTIVE PROVISION TO THE DECREE ON IMPROVEMENT OF
PRODUCTION QUALITY)

10 February 1950

On the basis of Article 19 of the Decree of 24 November 1949 on the improvement of production quality (Law Bulletin, page 73), and in order to execute the provisions of Article 2 of the Decree concerning the declaration of mandatory quality specifications in connection with the establishment of a register for these specifications as well as for preparation of the quality-specifications reporting directed by Article 3 of the same Decree, it is decreed:

Article 1

(1) In accordance with Article 2, Section 2 of the Decree of 24 November 1949, the quality-specifications register shall be kept in a records section of the main departments of the Ministry of Industry, in whose province the particular regulations fall.

(2) In addition to the records sections mentioned in Section 1 a central documentary register shall be established for all mandatory quality specifications in the Ministry of Planning's main Department of Science and Technique -- according to its special directives.

Article 2

(1) The Ministry of Planning's approval of the declaration, required in Article 2, Section 2 of the Decree of 24 November, 1949, is assumed after the specification has been entered in the central register in accordance with Article 1, Section 2 of this executive provision.

(2) The declaration shall become legal with the announcement of the Ministry of Planning's Main Department of Science and Engineering, in the Law Bulletin of the German Democratic Republic, that the registration has been made in the central register.

Article 3

(1) If the material specifications, declared binding in accordance with Article 2, Section 2 of the Decree of 24 November 1949, in conjunction with Article 2, Section 2 of this executive provision, concern technical norms and electrotechnical safety rules, it shall be the duty of the enterprises against which the declaration acts to investigate the effect of the obligation on their current production or on the production just to be started, immediately after the publication of the declaration in the Law Bulletin.

(2) If there are doubts of technical feasibility, it shall be the duty of the enterprises to protest the declaration within three months after publication.

(3) If there are doubts of operational feasibility, temporary exemptions may be applied for.

(4) Protests in accordance with Section 2 and exemption applications in accordance with Section 3, accompanied by written explanation in two copies, shall be filed with the Ministry of Industry in Berlin W 1, Leipziger Strasse 5/7. The Ministry of Industry shall deliver one of the two copies immediately to the Ministry of Planning's Main Department of Science and Engineering.

Article 4

The Ministry of Planning together with the Ministry of Industry shall make final decisions concerning protests and exemptions applications provided for in Article 3 of this Decree. Decisions shall be in writing.

Article 5

(1) The Ministry of Planning, together with the Ministry of Industry, shall establish control stations to maintain technical standards and electrotechnical safety rules in production and to advise enterprises how to operate in accordance with them.

(2) These control stations shall be included in the Material and Product Testing Organization of the German Democratic Republic and shall be provided for by its budget.

(3) It shall be the duty of all enterprises dealing with production and distribution of artisan production goods to allow the representative of the control station, established in accordance with Section 1, to examine their warehouses and plants, as well as their production documents, and to provide them with all information needed for the fulfillment of their duties.

Article 6

The Ministry of Planning, in agreement with the Ministry of Industry shall issue detailed instructions for this Decree.

Article 7

Violations of the provisions of this Decree will be punished according to Article 9 of the criminal code of 23 September 1948 (Central Decree Bulletin page 439), if more severe punishment is not required.

Article 8

This Decree becomes effective upon publication.

Berlin 10 February 1950

The Ministry of Planning

Rau

Minister

The Ministry of Industry

Selbman

Minister

The Ministry of Finance

Doctor Loch

Minister

DECREE ON TESTING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS
(SECOND EXECUTIVE PROVISION TO THE DECREE ON IMPROVEMENT OF
PRODUCTION QUALITY)

16 FEBRUARY 1950

To regulate the testing of materials and products in the German Democratic Republic and execute the provisions of the Decree on improvement of production quality of 24 November 1949 (Law Bulletin, page 73) the following is decreed:

Article 1

(1) The "German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products" is established in Berlin to unify the development of materials and products testing as well as to guarantee the specifications of artisan products.

(2) The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products shall be subordinate to the Ministry of Planning's main Department of Science and ~~Technology~~ ^{Engineering}.

Article 2

(1) The Institutions (bureaus, testing stations, research and experimental institutes, etc.) of the German Democratic Republic, dealing with testing of materials and products in the field of industrial production, shall be subordinate to the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products. These institutions are in existence to serve the public. They are recorded in the enclosure. (The enclosure is not printed here but can be looked up in the

proper economic planning department of the Laender governments.)
The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products can take over these institutions by arrangement with their sponsors.

(2) The approval of the Ministry of Planning is required for incorporation of institutions other than those mentioned in the enclosure and for incorporation of privately operated testing institutes into the testing system of the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products. The same approval is required for the establishing of new, and for the closing of existing, testing places.

Article 3

(1) Institutions generally recognized as scientific research institutes and teaching institutions are exempted from the subordination provision of Article 3 of this Decree. The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products, together with the Ministry of Planning's Department of Science and ^{Engineering} ~~Technology~~, can assign testing duties to these places. The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products shall have advisory authority during the execution of such tasks, and supervisory authority if the assignment is permanent.

(2) The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products shall have the authority to subordinate the testing stations which exist in the research and teaching institutions mentioned in Section 1, or, in agreement with the Ministry of Planning's Department of Science and ^{Engineering} ~~Technology~~, to establish new operations.

Article 4

(1) The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products

shall be the highest authority for the execution of official or other tests aspiring to public trust in the testing field.

(2) The Ministry of Planning shall issue special executive stipulations to regulate the certification in the field of materials and products testing.

Article 5

(1) The German Bureau for testing Materials and Products shall:

(a) control the maintenance of material specifications, which are to be issued on the basis of the Decree of 24 November 1949 on improvement of production quality through technical testing and inspection starting with the beginning of production,

(b) continuously revise the specifications mentioned under (a), as to their real accuracy and fairness, and shall cooperate in their improvement and completion,

(c) create the conditions appropriate to the execution of reports on quality development in accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Planning's Department of Science and Technique, and with the use of test findings and the appropriate records,

(d) advise producers on the basis of test results,

(e) issue official opinions when requested.

(2) Furthermore, the Bureau shall:

(a) work on development and research problems connected with the testing service,

(b) participate in the elaboration of topics for research and development orders which arise in testing,

(c) supervise the operations within the limits described by this Decree, as well as on the basis of special directives,

(d) participate in training the testing personnel of the enterprises which are under the testing jurisdiction of the Bureau.

Article 6

In order to enable the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products to fulfill its tasks, all enterprises under its testing jurisdiction shall:

(1) make available without charge, and according to directives, samples for testing as requested by the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products,

(2) allow the supervision of testing laboratories and production places belonging to the enterprise as to whether they observe material specifications declared obligatory by Article 2 of the Decree on improvement of production quality, and shall allow the control of production proceeds according to those samples which are approved by the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products.

(3) make available for inspection all data needed by the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products for fulfillment of its duties and shall furnish all requested information.

Article 7

The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products is authorized to place its laboratories at the disposal of the artisan enterprises in order to meet testing needs in the enterprises.

Article 8

(1) The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products shall establish advisory councils for various kinds of materials and products, and sub-councils, should the dispersion of the industry require it.

(2) The administration of these advisory councils is permanently employed and is in personal liaison with the appropriate expert researcher of the Bureau in those cases where technical testing is used. Other council members are honorary.

(3) The honorary members of the councils of Section 1 act as advisors. The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products appoints them always for the current calendar year. The Ministry of Planning shall issue detailed directives for the composition of councils and their activity.

Article 9

(1) The testing places, which, according to Articles 2 and 3 of this Decree, are subordinate to the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products, shall be grouped in the expert

sections of the Bureau. An advisory council of managers of testing places and additional honorary workers appointed by the Ministry of Planning's Department of Science and ^{Engineering} ~~Technique~~, directly or on the recommendation of the proper expert departments of the Ministry of Industry, shall be added to these expert sections.

(2) The situation of the industry to be observed shall determine certain concentrations of an expert area (main testing places) in the series of testing places grouped in expert sections. These main testing places shall be the seat of expert councils to be established according to Article 8, Section 1.

(3) The decisions for the tested enterprise in the main testing stations shall apply to other testing stations working in the same field.

(4) The administration of the testing places shall have a regional subdivision. The regional administrations shall provide for personnel, budget and supply matters as well as accounting and ^{cash transactions} ~~engineering~~.

Article 10

(1) The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products shall comprise on one side the expert sections with scientific managers, and on the other, the regional administrations with organizational managers. The scientific manager shall have the title of president, and the manager of the organization, vice president. The president and the vice president shall relieve each other in the discharge of official business.

(2) A board of Trustees shall be attached to the Bureau. The Ministry of Planning shall issue detailed directives for the creation of the board of trustees.

Article 11

(1) The German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products shall charge for its work in accordance with a tariff to be issued by the Ministry of Planning with the approval of the Minister of Finance.

(2) Until the tariff is issued, compensation for the work shall be in accordance with current regulations. With the approval of the Ministry of Planning's Department of Science and ~~Technology~~ ^{Engineering}, the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products may allow discounts on current rates.

(3) If the tariffs mentioned in Section 2, sentence 2 do not state fixed rates for testing, the Ministry of Planning's Department of Science and ~~Technology~~ ^{Engineering} may, with the approval of the Ministry of Industry, charge by assessment to avoid the application of the general charging principles of these tariffs.

(4) Whenever the bureau shall be required to act on the basis of Article 7 of this Decree the charge shall be fixed by agreement, but with the approval of the Ministry of Planning's Department of Science and ~~Technology~~ ^{Engineering}.

Article 12

The Ministry of Planning's Department of Science and

Engineering
~~Ministry~~, in agreement with the Ministry of Industry shall issue detailed directives to this Decree. The Bureau shall issue, in agreement with the Ministry of Planning's Department of Science and *Engineering* ~~and~~ the service directives concerning the internal organization of the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Products.

Article 13

Violations of this Decree shall be punished according to Article 9 of the criminal code of 23 September 1948 (Central Decree Bulletin, page 439) if more severe punishment is not required.

Article 14

This Decree supersedes all regulations inconsistent with it and all special regulations of the Laender.

Article 15

This Decree becomes effective upon publication.

Berlin, 16 February 1950

The Ministry of Planning

Rau

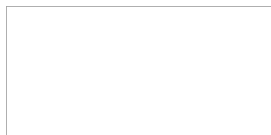
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The Ministry of Industry

Selbman

Minister

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STATUTE

OF THE "GERMAN PEDAGOGIC CENTRAL INSTITUTE" AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES.
 (SEVENTH EXECUTIVE ORDER TO THE DECREE ON PRESERVATION AND
 DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN SCIENCE AND CULTURE)

2 MARCH 1950

To implement the decree of 31 March 1949 on the preservation and development of German science and culture (Central Decree Gazette I, p 227) the Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic organizes herewith in accordance with Article 14 of the decree, a Pedagogic Central Institute with subsidiaries of the Central Institute in the Laender:

SECTION A

THE GERMAN PEDAGOGIC CENTRAL INSTITUTE

Article 1

The Institute shall provide for the greater scientific and pedagogic qualification of all teachers and for the improvement of education; it shall study and make use of the practical educational experiences of the best teachers and schools; it shall coordinate and promote with its own research scientific research in the field of education. New teachers shall be supported with all available means for further ^{training} ~~development~~, particularly in preparations for examinations.

Article 2

The name of the institute shall be the "German Pedagogic Central Institute" and it shall be located in Berlin.

Article 3

The Institute shall be subordinate to the Minister of Peoples' Education and shall function in accordance with the policies of the policies of the Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 4

The budget of the German Pedagogic Central Institute and its subsidiaries shall be an independent part of the budget of the Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 5

The Minister of People's Education shall have the power to appoint and dismiss the director of the Central Institute and his assistant.

Article 6

(1) A pedagogic advisory council of 25 persons shall be established in the German Pedagogic Central Institute. The director of the Institute shall be the president of the advisory pedagogic council. The members of the pedagogic advisory council shall be ap-

pointed by the Minister of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic on the recommendation of the director of the German Pedagogic Central Institute.

(2) The members of the advisory council shall be: the assistant director, the department heads of the Institute, prominent people's teachers, other qualified teachers and educators of all school levels, teaching personnel of the universities -- especially of the Pedagogic Faculties, representatives of the Union of Teachers and Educators, representatives of the FDJ and of the Young Pioneers Association, representatives of the "Friends of the New School" society, and representatives of other democratic organizations.

(3) The council shall have an advisory function and shall be consulted before any basic decisions on scientific and pedagogic matters are made.

(4) The advisory council shall be convened by the director of the Institute.

Article 7

Department heads shall be nominated by the director of the Institute for appointment by the Minister of People's Education, who shall also have the power to dismiss. The director of the Institute, with the approval of the personnel department of the Ministry of the German Democratic Republic of People's Education, shall hire and dismiss all other employees.

SECTION B

THE SUBSIDIARIES OF THE GERMAN PEDAGOGIC CENTRAL INSTITUTE

Article 8

The German Pedagogic Central Institute shall establish subsidiaries in Laender. Each subsidiary will be designated according to the following form: Subsidiary City x, Land y".

Article 9

The school policy and the theoretical and professional management of the subsidiaries shall be the responsibility of the director of the German Pedagogic Central Institute. The subsidiaries shall operate according to the directives, work plans and teaching plans of the German Pedagogic Central Institute. They shall carry out additional projects concerning special problems of the Land, subject to the approval of the director of the German Pedagogic Central Institute.

Article 10

(1) The directors of the subsidiaries^s shall be appointed and dismissed by the director of the German Pedagogic Central Institute, with the approval of the Minister of People's Education.

(2) All other scientific and technical workers shall be appointed and dismissed by the manager of the subsidiary with the consent of the director of the Central Institute and with the approval of the personnel department of the Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 11

Article 11

The budget of the subsidiary shall be a part of the total budget of the German Pedagogic Central Institute (compare Article 4). Accordingly, the Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic shall supervise the expenditure of budget funds of the subsidiaries.

Article 12

(1) The right of the Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic to supervise and direct, according to Article 3, shall also apply to subsidiaries.

(2) The Minister of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic may delegate the right of service supervision of subsidiaries to the Minister of People's Education of the Land.

Article 13

Additional subsidiaries in pedagogic centers of the Laender may be established in agreement with the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior of the German Democratic Republic.

Berlin, 2 March 1950

The Government
of the German Democratic Republic

Grotewohl
Prime Minister

The Minister of People's Education
Wandel

STAT

DECREE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC CULTURE OF THE
GERMAN PEOPLE AND FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING AND LIVING
CONDITIONS OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA

16 MARCH 1950

After the liberation from Nazism and after the destruction of the economical and political foundations of power of the imperialistic war-mongers, the erection of a new democratic culture began in the area of the present German Democratic Republic. For the first time in German history a way was opened to place science and art in the service of a united, peaceful, democratic Germany and the cultural treasures in the possession of the entire nation.

In a governmental proclamation by the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic of 12 October 1949 Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl declared:

"The government will vigorously continue and expand the measures instituted for the maintenance and development of German science and art. The government realizes the great importance of creative activity by students of the arts and sciences in the growth of our economy and our cultural life; therefore, the government will undertake everything necessary to ease the life of the intelligentsia."

With this declaration the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic assumed responsibility for further development of the work on democratic renovation of German culture that had been begun. This is especially true of the measures taken by the German Economic Commission in the "Decree on the Maintenance and Development of German Science and Culture, the Further Improvement of the Situation

of the Intelligentsia, and the Enhancing of its Role in Production and Public Life" of 31 March 1949.

Scientists, artists, technicians and pedagogues received extensive material assistance for the carrying out of this cultural policy. Considerable funds were made available for the development and advancement of scientific research. The German Academy of Sciences was able to expand its activity on a considerably broader basis. Decisive steps for the development of the rising generation in scientific study and research were taken through the considerable increase of federal expenditures for scholarships and by awarding large special scholarships to 450 young scientists and especially successful students in advanced semesters. The awarding of grants to deserving engineers, technicians, and master-workmen of publicly owned enterprises improved the position of the technical intelligentsia and assured its increased participation in the erection of a peace-economy. The education of working and farmer groups for which 3,200 workers and farmers were accepted in 1949 led to further democratization of universities. Even during the first year the awarding of national prizes proved to be a strong incentive for progressive development of science, technic, and art, as well as valuable assistance in the struggle for maintenance of the cultural unity of Germany.

In strong contrast to this cultural upward development and its planned federal advancement, are the growing cultural reaction, the cultural decay and the pauperization of large parts of the intelligentsia of Western Germany.

Expenditures for cultural purposes in Western Germany are

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constantly being decreased by the fateful politics of the Bonn Federal Government which subordinates the national interests of Germany to American war and exploitation politics. Results are mass unemployment among doctors, scientists, actors and musicians, the closing of theatres, the deterioration of instruction and the endangering of scientific research in the universities, as well as a ever more hopeless situation for freely creating artists and studying youth.

The Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic considers it its national duty to further decisively the democratic shaping of German culture and to help German culture to a rich flowering in contrast to the cultural deterioration of the West.

The cultural work in the German Democratic Republic received its immediate mission through the governmental declaration authorized by the People's Council, and by the economic plan for 1950. This applies primarily to the working people who support the national reconstruction and the social renovation of Germany.

The struggle for peace, for national unity and the progressive development of Germany stand at the center of their cultural endeavors.

The Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic focuses its attention on the elevation of the cultural level of the workers, the cultivation of scientific research serving progress, peace and the improvement of living conditions, especially in the field of social sciences. It promotes humanistic art closely related to life advancing the democratic education of the people and their enthusiasm for life and work. It furthers the development

of a progressive intelligentsia from the working ranks and better living and working conditions for the working intelligentsia laboring for democratic construction.

Special care by the Government is given to scientists, engineers and technicians who in the economic plan were given the great task of raising the technical level of production, the labor productivity and the improvement of quality.

All these measures serve the cultivation and development of a new, progressive German culture, as an inseparable part of the struggle for unity of the German nation and its democratic renovation.

This new German progressive culture is founded upon the great national cultural inheritance of the German people. It rests upon the expansion and development of the progressive cultural tradition of the German people.

The provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic calls to the attention of the entire German nation that the development of a new German progressive culture demands a resolute and ruthless fight against all species of neofascist cultural reaction and decadence, and against the penetration by the cultural barbarism of American imperialism in Western Germany.

The fight for this culture demands decided defense against all those cosmopolitan tendencies with which American imperialism wants to undermine our national culture consciousness and with it the power of resistance of the German people, in order to promote its colonization plan and war preparations.

The new German progressive culture is supported by a fighting humanism. It is based upon a deep sense of national brotherhood and upon a far-reaching furthering of the creative self-employment of the nation. The works of the scientists, writers and artists must reflect social reality, must be comprehensible to the people, and strengthen its peaceful rehabilitation morale.

The new German progressive culture welcomes cultural achievements of other peace-loving and progressive nations. The cultivation of closest relations with the high culture of the socialistic Soviet Union, and the active cultural exchange with other People's Democracies are a necessity for our own cultural progress.

The development of the new German progressive culture is based upon the close relation and the creative cooperation between the working class, the farmers and the intelligentsia. The intellectuals must use to the fullest their rich abilities to fight in the front lines of the great national front of the democratic Germany. The German Democratic Republic expects the full cooperation of all scientists, technicians, writers, artists, pedagogues and all other members of the intelligentsia in leading the culture of our German homeland to new heights.

In the realization, born of a sense of responsibility for all of Germany, that through the development of a progressive culture and increased care for the position of intellectuals an important contribution is made to the general and successful fight for progress and democracy, for the unity of Germany and the maintenance of peace, the following measures are to be taken in 1950 towards the development of a progressive democratic culture of the German people and the continued improvement of the working and living conditions of the intelligentsia.

I

MEASURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRESSIVE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE
GERMAN PEOPLE AND FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING AND LIVING PRO-
VISIONS OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA

Article 1. Construction and Extension of Schools, Colleges, Research
Establishments, and other Cultural Establishments.

(1) 40,000,000 DM are available in 1950 for the construction and rehabilitation of schools in addition to funds provided for by the law of February 6, 1950 on the participation of youth in the reconstruction of the German Democratic Republic and the furthering of youth in school and vocation, through sport and recreation (GBl. page 95), for the extension of industrial trade schools and school-like establishments in the machine-rental stations (FAS).

In the use of these funds special attention must be directed to the improvement of backward school systems in rural districts.

(2) 24,700,000 DM are available in 1950 for the expansion of universities and colleges to be used for the reconstruction and furnishing of instruction and supplementary buildings.

From these are to be used:

for the University of Berlin including

charity and worker and farmer faculties	8.0 Millions DM
for the University of Leipzig	2.0 Millions DM
for the Provincial College of Potsdam	2.0 Millions DM
for the University of Jena	1.47 Millions DM
for the University of Halle	1.2 Millions DM

(3) Special attention must be given to the expansion of technical colleges and colleges for the education of administrative employees of the federal administration and federal economy. An economic planning institute will be erected in Berlin, as a central educational establishment for economists in the fields of planning and statistics for the government and the economic organs of the publicly owned sector of the German Democratic Republic.

For the further expansion of the Dresden Technological Institute and the Freiberg School of Mines 6,800,000 DM are available, and 2 Million DM for the expansion of the "Walter Ulbricht" German Administrative Academy.

(4) 50 Million DM are available for scientific research and the setting up of new research institutes, in addition to funds for the German Academy of Sciences and the universities. These funds, among others, will be used to erect the following scientific establishments necessary for the fulfillment of the economic plan:

- research institute for iron and steel
- research institute for non-ferrous metals
- research institute for magnetic raw materials
- research institute for construction materials
- research institute for heat engineering
- research institute for welding techniques
- institute for applied silicate research
- institute for catalysis research
- institute for radiation sources
- central laboratory for communication engineering

(5) For the College of Applied Arts in Berlin a new suitable building will be erected. 600,000 DM are available for the building division in the year 1950. In the college, an instruction and research institute for industrial design with departments for ceramics, household utensils, furniture construction and textiles is to be established.

(6) A conservatory for 250 students will be established in Berlin by the Ministry of Public Education for the education of a highly qualified supply of musicians. 450,000 DM are available in 1950 for the erection of a suitable building as well as for its furnishings.

(7) Under the direction of the Ministry of Public Education a "Central Institute for Library Science" will be established in Berlin for the specialized education of librarians for industrial libraries, the MAS (rental-stations), publicly owned farms, rural reading-rooms, and for the basic education of all other librarians, as well as for the development of basic library materials.

(8) The former arsenal in Berlin will be reconstructed as a "Museum for the History of Culture". For this purpose 1,500,000 DM are available in 1950. 3000 square meters of floor space must be ready and available for exhibition purposes by 1 July 1950 at the latest.

(9) 2½ Million DM are available for the reconstruction of the opera house at Leipzig, and 2½ Million DM are available for the expansion of the Deutsche Volksbühne [German Public Theatre] in Berlin.

(10) All plans for new buildings and restoration of administrative buildings listed in the investment plan must provide for the

use of 1 to 2 percent of the authorized construction funds for the artistic furnishing of rooms with popular and realistic works of art.

Article 2. German Academy of Sciences

(1) The celebration on 11 July 1950 of the 250 year anniversary of the German Academy of Sciences is to be made into a national holiday and an impressive proclamation which will give expression to the progressive position of the German Democratic Republic towards science and to the close relationship of German science to the people. The largest possible participation by foreign members of the academy as well as other scholars, domestic or foreign, must be promoted.

The necessary funds for carrying out the celebration and the academy publications connected with it will be made available by the Ministry of Finance after a special act by the government.

(2) 5 Million DM are available during 1950 to the German Academy of Sciences for the most pertinent construction projects and for the purchase of important scientific facilities.

(3) Necessary amounts of suitable paper will be made available to the publishing house of the academy for the fulfillment of its tasks. 240,000 DM are available for the publishing of valuable scientific publications.

(4) It is the duty of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to make available to the academy, for scientific use, the national parks within the German Democratic Republic.

Article 3. German Academy of Arts

(1) 1,900,000 DM are available for the material and personnel problems of the German Academy of Arts, its institutes and other establishments.

(2) The building of the former Prussian Academy of Arts will be restored for the purposes of the German Academy of Arts. Another representative building will be provided for the German Academy of Arts by the government until the restoration of the buildings.

(3) The members of the Academy of Arts receive tax-free grants in the amount of 10,000 DM per year.

(4) The directors of the institutes of the Academy, the directors of master-studios and master-classes who have another full-time position, receive for their activity 50 percent of the salary set aside for these jobs, without detriment to their other income.

Article 4. Educational Central Institutes.

(1) 400,000 DM are available for the further expansion of the "German Educational Central Institute" and its branches in the provinces.

(2) The Ministry of Public Education must establish during the year 1950 the specifications for the furnishing of a new central educational library in Berlin.

The provincial governments, the district councils and the councils of the district free cities will be ordered to grant the

necessary assistance.

(3) The "German Central Institute for Trade Education" will be established for the educational qualifying process and for the improvement of the quality of vocational instruction, by the Ministry for Public Education. The "German Central Institute for Trade Education" must begin its work by 1 September 1950.

(4) The "Central Institute for Visual Aids in Education, Training, and Science", with headquarters in Berlin, will be established by the Ministry of Public Education for the improvement of instruction and for its progressive formation by making available modern educational films and slides to schools and educational establishments.

Article 5. Encouraging New Scientists and Artists

(1) For the year 1950, 400 positions have been established for candidates from the new generation of scientists and artists, at a monthly stipend of 400 DM.

(2) The number of special stipends in the amount of 300 DM for specially talented students of the upper semesters at colleges and universities will be increased to 150.

(3) The candidates from the new generation of scientists and artists and the recipients of special stipends will be considered on the same basis as matriculated students, with respect to social insurance.

Article 6. Improvement of Work Opportunities for the Intelligentsia

(1) The Ministry of Planning sets up an overall plan within

the framework of the people's economic plan of 1950, for the apparatus and materials essential for scientific research and instruction and it advises the scientific institutes of the possibilities of production and the acquisition of apparatus and materials for scientific research and instruction.

(2) Work rooms and studios must be provided for in the plans for construction, rehabilitation, and expansion of houses and dwellings for intellectuals. Materials are to be taken from the construction material provided for in the investment plans of provinces and communities. Appropriate construction allowances must be granted intellectuals from funds which are at the disposal of the Assistance Committee from cultural funds for housing restoration. It is the duty of housing agencies, in assigning housing to intellectuals, to see that suitable working space is made available. At the same time it is the duty of housing agencies to provide accommodations, according to needs and importance, for family members of the intelligentsia. The implementation of the above is controlled by the Assistance Committee together with the Ministry of Work and Health.

(3) Libraries of universities, colleges and scientific institutes must be expanded and constantly provided with material necessary for progressive, scientific research.

(4) The Ministry of Public Education, in cooperation with other duly qualified ministries and the Assistance Committee will establish a central office for the acquisition of literature which is published outside the boundaries of the German Democratic Republic and which is necessary for scientific and technical research.

(5) The production of painting, sketching, and sculpture materials as well as the production of musical instruments and music-paper must be increased. The distribution of materials is under supervision of the Assistance Committee and with the cooperation of the Cultural Confederation for Germany's Democratic Rebirth.

Article 7. Improvement of Material Care for the Intelligentsia

(1) Operational care for outstanding institutions of art and science will be granted to colleges of art and music and important scientific institutions, in addition to the groups provided for to date, insofar as they are not being supplied from another source. For this purpose the number of meals will be increased from 10,000 to 15,000. An index of the institutes will be set up by the Assistance Committee.

(2) As of 1 January 1950, in addition to the vocational groups provided for to date, directors of licensed publishing houses, editors of publishing houses, librarians of public administrations, teachers and seminar directors of law schools, and junior teachers still in training, will also be supplied with rations equivalent to those provided for workers doing hard work. The Ministry of Trade and Supply is responsible for implementing this.

(3) An additional allotment of 11,000,000 tons of coal will be available during the heating period 1950/51 for scientists, engineers, writers, artists, and teachers.

(4) A special allotment of electricity must be at the disposal of members of the intelligentsia, especially those who receive special grants, as well as teachers, insofar as this is deemed necessary for the fulfillment of their tasks.

(5) The Ministries and all qualified establishments must recognize and consider the Assistance Committee and its branches as responsible for the needs of cultivated farms, so that they may fulfill their task of increasing employment and improving the material position of members of the intelligentsia.

(6) From the credit funds made available for the building of privately owned homes for the intelligentsia, amounting to 10,000,000 DM for the Assistance Committee and 1,000,000 DM for the German Academy of Sciences, at least 250 buildings must be financed by the end of 1950, so that they may be ready for occupancy at that time. The funds will be administered by the German Investment Bank. The Assistance Committee or the Academy of Sciences decides application of the funds.

(7) In the planning for the year 1950 construction or restoration of 3000 houses and dwellings has been provided for members of the intelligentsia. The interested ministries of the Government of the German Democratic Republic and of the provincial governments make available essential materials and funds for this purpose. Members of the technical intelligentsia of the publicly owned concerns, teachers, and doctors must be given special consideration in the distribution of these houses and dwellings. The Assistance Committee, in cooperation with the Ministry of Rehabilitation, is responsible for control of the implementation of the above.

(8) In addition to already existing sanatoria and convalescent homes for the intelligentsia, a sanatorium at Bad Elster and another convalescent home in Schierke in the Harz will be established by the Assistance Committee.

(9) The Credit Institutes of the German Democratic Republic, upon authorization by the Assistance Committee, will grant outstanding members of the intelligentsia personal credits for the expansion and furnishing of their dwellings and working spaces, and for other deserving cases. These personal credits may amount up to 5,000 DM in individual cases.

(10) Personal pensions must be paid to holders of the National Prize or their survivors in case of disability or death. The principles set forth in the 5th Implementation Provision of 21 September 1949, on the Cultural Decree of the German Economic Commission (ZVOBBl. I page 740) continue to be unchanged in that the Assistance Committee votes on its proposals with the Ministry of Finance of the German Democratic Republic, and in that the final decision is made by the Council of Ministers. The funds for personal pensions are available in the budget of the Ministry of Finance of the German Democratic Republic.

(11) In the event that no specific administrative agency has been made responsible for the expenditures connected with the measures for material improvement and improvement of working conditions for the intelligentsia, or if this is obvious from the facts of the case, 20 percent of the total of the cultural funds is made available for this. This 20 percent is the part of the cultural fund which is to be distributed by the Assistance Committee.

in accordance with paragraph 15 and 16 of the 4th Implementation Provision of 2 September 1949 on the Cultural Decree of the German Economic Commission (ZVOsl. I page 689). These sums are to be used especially for the individual promotion and creation of working possibilities for members of the intelligentsia who actively participate in the democratic rehabilitation.

Article 8. Awarding of Honors

The awarding of the national prizes and honors known as "Deserving Doctor of the People" and "Deserving Teacher of the People" results in accordance with special legal regulations.

Article 9. Special Cultural Measures

(1) The 200th anniversary of the death of the great German composer, J. S. Bach, on 28 July 1950 must be honored within the framework of a Bach-year by large national celebrations in Leipzig and by local celebrations. 1,100,000 DM are available for carrying out the music congress in Leipzig as well as great festive celebrations in Leipzig and Eisenach.

(2) The Ministry of Public Education is to see to it that at least 10 volumes appear in mass editions in the library of works by progressive German writers decided upon in the Decree of 31 March 1949 of the German Economic Commission (ZVOsl. I page 227).

(3) An active cultural exchange must be organized between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union as well as with the people's democracies. Cultural agreements with these countries are desirable. 3,200,000 DM are available for the financing of cultural relations.

(4) All federal agencies will be ordered to grant assistance to the "National Cultural Group for Choral Singing, Orchestral Music and the Dance", organized by the Free German Youth.

(5) The "Central Children's Theatre" to be built in Berlin must be so established that it may be the model for children's theatres throughout the entire German Democratic Republic.

Article 10. Cultural work in Enterprises and in the Country

(1) To raise the cultural level of the working people the most progressive and best works of culture of the past and the present must be made accessible to the working man in enterprises and in the country. The means of the cultural fund are to be extensively used for this purpose, -- that is, for subsidizing the expansion and the furnishing of cultural buildings, worker clubs in publicly owned industry, in the GDR and publicly owned farms, for the furnishing of rural libraries, for grants to guest performances by prominent artists and ensembles, and for promoting exhibits in industrial concerns and in rural districts. It is the task of all federal establishments to support all measures for obtaining the best and most progressive scientists, writers, and artists for this cultural mass undertaking and to establish close contact between them and the working man in city and country.

(2) The construction of cultural houses in the publicly owned concerns, the establishing of culture rooms and culture corners, libraries, and reading rooms in these concerns as well as the providing of athletic fields are to be promoted according to plan. In addition to the considerable funds made available by the

concerns, 7,945,900 DM are available for the construction and furnishing of cultural buildings in publicly owned concerns. Special attention must be directed to the construction or expansion of cultural buildings in the key enterprises mentioned in the People's Economic Plan for 1950. The planned cultural buildings must be ready for occupancy by the end of 1950.

(3) The key points in cultural work in the rural district are the MAS and the publicly owned farms. 6,500,000 DM are available for the construction of cultural buildings, for the construction of corresponding lecture halls and movie facilities and for the establishing of libraries and reading rooms, in the MAS and the publicly owned farms.

(4) Greatest attention must be given to the popularizing of scientific research important in the fulfillment of the people's economic plan.

For the dissemination of scientific knowledge the most prominent scientists are to be summoned for lectures in the enterprises, the MAS, and the publicly owned farms.

(5) For the raising of the educational level, the industrial educational system, the industrial trade and technical schools and the industrial colleges must be expanded. Special attention must be given to the expansion of the people's college system in the country within the MAS, to overcome the backwardness in adult education in rural districts.

Article 11. The Obligations of All Administrative Agencies towards
the Promotion of a Progressive Culture and the Improvement of the
Living Conditions of the Intelligentsia

All Government establishments and administrative authorities will be obligated to assure the implementation of the preceding regulations in their field by exact planning and control. They must take care that all possibilities in each province, each district, and each community will be exploited by maximum local initiative, in accordance with this decree. Supported by the democratic parties and mass-organizations, this must be done to promote the cultural life and to improve living and working possibilities of all intellectuals participating in the democratic rehabilitation.

II

IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

(1) Where establishments have not been appointed for the implementation of the individual measures of this decree, or the responsibility is based on the competence of the ministries, the Assistance Committee is responsible for the implementation of this decree. The Assistance Committee was formed on the basis of the decree of 31 March 1949 by the German Economic Commission (ZVOB1. f. page 227). The title of the Assistance Committee will be changed to Assistance Committee for the German Intelligentsia under the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic".

The office of the Assistance Committee is responsible for the technical implementation of the pertinent regulations of this decree, for the implementation of decisions of the Assistance Committee, for

the supervision of the proper application of the principles of this decree, and for the implementation regulations by all administrative authorities.

(2) The regulations and measures listed in this decree may also be applied to foreign members of the intelligentsia residing in Germany, who have rendered meritorious service in the fight for Germany's unity, democracy, progress and peace.

(3) Regulations of the decree by the German Economic Commission of 31 March 1959 (ZVOEL. I page 227) and their implementation provisions will remain valid, unless specifically ruled otherwise in this decree.

(4) This decree becomes effective on the day of its proclamation. Berlin 16 March 1950.

The Government
of the German Democratic Republic

Grotewohl
Prime Minister

Ministry for Public Education

Wandel
Minister

STAT

DECREE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTENSION STUDIES FOR WORKERS

15 June 1950

In execution of paragraph 29 of the law of 8 February 1950 on the participation of youth in the construction of the German Democratic Republic and the advancement of youth in school, vocation, sport, and recreation (B.B.I. page 95), the following is decreed on extension studies for workers:

ARTICLE 1

(1) The college extension study program for workers will be established at the Dresden Technological Institute, the Freiberg School of Mines, and the "Walter Ulbricht" German Administrative Academy in Forst Zinna. A special department for extension studies will be established at each of these schools for the completion of the necessary organizational tasks.

(2) The Ministry of Industry of the German Democratic Republic is responsible for the extension studies at the Dresden Technological Institute and at the Freiberg School of Mines. The Ministry of the Interior of the German Democratic Republic is responsible for studies at the German Administrative Academy.

(3) The Ministry of Public Education is responsible for formulating general educational policies for the extension program, and participates in an advisory capacity in the completion of instructional aids.

ARTICLE 2

(1) Students are accepted for the extension program according to the usual methods of acceptance for the Dresden Technological Institute and the Freiberg School of Mines, and for the German Administrative Academy according to the directions issued by the Ministry of the Interior of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) Extension students should possess sufficient practical experience in their chosen curriculum, and in accordance with their previous education and cooperative work should fulfill the same requirements as are necessary for the acceptance of other students at the particular college.

(3) Applicants over 45 years of age will be admitted only in exceptional cases. All other questions concerning the admission of extension students will be settled by provisions for implementation of the law.

(4) New admissions to the extension program occur as a rule only on 1 October of each year. Applications may be submitted until 31 July to the responsible Ministries of the German Democratic Republic, mentioned in Article 1, section 2. Further details will also be regulated by the provisions for implementation of the law mentioned in section 3.

ARTICLE 3

- (1) The transfer of extension students into the regular curriculum is possible at all times during the extension program.
- (2) Examinations of the extension program and the diplomas awarded on their basis entitle to the same rights as the usual college examinations and diplomas.
- (3) The transition of extension students from one semester to the next requires a final examination which will be administered according to special regulations.

ARTICLE 4

- (1) The practical carrying out of the extension program at each college mentioned in Article 1, section 1, is in the hands of the responsible administration of the rector or the president of the "Walter Ulbricht" German Administrative Academy. It is his responsibility to see that the department for extension studies takes prompt, necessary measures in coordination with all participating agencies.
- (2) The department for college extension studies regulates especially the organizational cooperation of all participating establishments of the college (Boards, Institutes, and Faculties.) Scientific instruction in all study areas is the responsibility of the existing faculties or the educational chair holders.
- (3) The department for college extension studies participates at all times in the production and planned distribution of all necessary instructional aids to the extension students.

(4) The department for college extension studies is responsible for the education of all extension students at the respective college, especially for curriculum advice, control of the progressing curriculum, the correction and educational evaluation of written papers submitted, the bringing together of extension students for special lectures and seminars, for practical and laboratory studies, as well as for the required written and oral examinations.

(5) The department for college extension studies evaluates all possibilities of additional availability of instructors and establishments at specialized and public colleges, especially at specialized trade and public trade colleges, for the development and improvement of the extension program.

(6) The department for college extension studies in cooperation with union organizations and FDJ- (Free German Youth) groups is responsible for enlisting professionally and socially qualified aides for solving industrial and administrative problems. These aides are recruited for advisory boards to be established for solving these problems. The above mentioned organizations direct the planned work of these boards. The German Administrative Academy will provide its own network of consultation points, which will be under the direction of Forst Zinna.

ARTICLE 5

Special leave of absence necessary for the participation in courses and for examinations during the extension program is to be granted by the industrial enterprises and administrations upon request by the department for extension studies. Remunerations will continue to be paid during the special leave of absence according to regulations of the decree of 19 November 1948 concerning availability for training and educational purposes (ZVOBl. page 544), together with the supplementary regulations of 22 April 1949 (ZVOBl. Ip. 328). The special leave of absence may not be applied to the regular paid vacation.

ARTICLE 6

Matriculated extension students are to be preferred for admittance as guest-auditors at universities and colleges.

ARTICLE 7

The funds necessary for the establishment of the extension program are to be made available from the budget of the Republic.

ARTICLE 8

Regulations necessary for the execution of this decree will be released by the Ministry of Industry of the German Democratic Republic in the case of the Dresden Technical Institute and the Freiberg School of Mines, and by the Ministry of the Interior of the German Democratic Republic for the "Walter Ulbricht" German Administrative Academy.

ARTICLE 9

This decree becomes effective on the day of its proclamation.
Berlin, 15 June 1950.

The Government
of the
German Democratic Republic

Grotewohl
Prime Minister

Ministry for Public Education
Wandel
Minister.

STAT

PRICE DECREE NO. 65

REGULATION ON THE PRICE STRUCTURE IN THE RADIO SERVICING TRADE

17 JUNE 1950

On the basis of Article 8 of the regulation of 15 June 1950 on the price-structure in the trades (GBI. p 510) the following is decreed for the radio servicing trade:

Article 1

Radio-servicing enterprises, which render trade services (producing as well as repairing) within the German Democratic Republic must set prices according to regulations of this price decree.

Article 2

(1) Prices indicated in appendices 1 and 2 of this price decree are valid for the steadily recurring, similar trade services of the radio-servicing trade (standard service-prices). These prices are ceiling prices which may not be exceeded.

(2) For services not listed as standard services in the appendices 1 and 2, but which are comparable to standard services, prices may be charged which correspond to the listed standard service prices in the appendices 1 and 2 with consideration given to authenticated expense deviations.

(3) The standard service prices listed in appendices 1 and 2 are subdivided into three regional classes. The regional class index is decisive for the valid trade agreement of the radio-servicing trade when classifying a firm into a regional class.

(4) If wages or material costs change, the standard service prices listed in appendices 1 and 2 will be invalid only if new standard service prices are announced by the price control office of the Ministry of Finances of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 3

(1) Classes in the sense of Article 2, section 3 of the decree on price structures in trades will be set up for trade services which do not come under the standard services listed in appendices 1 and 2. For these services prices are to be fixed on the basis of calculations for which the individual is responsible and which are made according to the calculation outline set up for this purpose by the price control office of the Ministry of Finance.

(2) Radio servicing tasks for which no standard service prices are valid should be accepted and charged according to prices which have been agreed upon with the customer before completion of the order.

Article 4

Additional fees for extra services (overtime, Sunday, holiday, and night charges) on top of standard service prices listed in appendices 1 and 2 of this price decree may be added when agreed upon with the contractor and must be in accordance with set percentages of the existing valid trade agreement. For such increments itemized listing must be furnished. The contractor must be notified of resulting increments before the execution of a contract connected with extra services.

Article 5

(1) Standard service prices listed in appendices 1 and 2 of this price decree must be clearly displayed to customers in the tradesman's enterprise.

(2) For all services which are not standard services, prices that have been charged must be accounted for according to the calculation outline issued by the price control office.

(3) Trade enterprises are required according to aforementioned section 2 to render account to industrial and public contractors in accordance with the law. The same obligations apply to radio servicing enterprises towards private consumers when the payment for the rendered service exceeds 10 - DM. Upon request of the private consumer account must also be rendered for lesser amounts.

(4) Otherwise, regulations on prices and other regulations with respect to the maintenance duty of bookkeeping and accounts are valid.

(5) For standard service prices, price accounting is not required.

Article 6

If no special payment terms have been agreed upon with the recipient of the service, the service charge must be paid 15 days, at the latest, after the billing date without discount. In doubtful cases the date of the postmark takes the place of the billing date. The tradesman is authorized to request from the contractor

interest payable for arrears at 0.05 percent of the billing amount for each delayed day in case of delayed payment.

Article 7

(1) A price increase deviating from the listed standard service prices, is permitted only when another price determination is specifically declared permissible by a price decree of the Ministry of Finance or by notice of approval. The same holds for computed prices not included under standard services which are to be computed according to the regulations of the calculating outline set up by the price control office.

(2) Notices of approval which were issued to radio servicing enterprises by the price control office or a provincial price office prior to commencement of this price decree, will be invalid as of 30 June 1950. Current and unbilled services must be billed according to this decree beginning 1 July 1950.

Article 8

This ordinance becomes effective 1 July 1950. At the same time all price decrees issued heretofore for the radio servicing trade will be ineffective.

Berlin, 17 June 1950.

Ministry of Finance

acting:

Kumpf

Secretary of State

Appendix 1

to Article 2, Section 1 of preceeding
price decree No. 65.

STANDARD SERVICE PRICES FOR REPAIRS OF RADIOS

		Regional Class		
		I	II	III
1. Trouble-shooting on People's Receiver				
[a popular standardized radio] Models:				
301, 301 Ww, VE Dyn and DKE (so far as				
they are in original condition)	1.50	1.40	1.32	
2. Exchange of Parts (Original Parts)				
Model: VE 301 Cabinet	1.48	1.40	1.32	
Loudspeaker	0.93	0.88	0.83	
Power Transformer	2.22	2.10	1.98	
Coil Assembly	1.48	1.40	1.32	
Variable Condenser	2.76	2.63	2.48	
Audio-Frequency				
Transformer	1.11	1.05	0.99	
Small Condensers				
per piece	0.37	0.35	0.33	
Small Resistances				
per piece	0.37	0.35	0.33	
Model: VE 301 Ww Cabinet	1.48	1.40	1.32	
Loudspeaker	0.93	0.88	0.83	
Power Transformer	2.22	2.10	1.98	
Variable Condenser	1.11	1.05	0.99	
Small Condensers per				
piece	0.37	0.35	0.33	
Small Resistances per				
piece	0.37	0.35	0.33	

	I	II	III
Model: VE Dyn Cabinet	1.48	1.40	1.32
Power Transformer	2.22	2.10	1.98
Variable Condenser	1.11	1.05	0.99
Loudspeaker	1.11	1.05	0.99
Electrolytic Condenser	0.56	0.53	0.50
Small Condensers per piece	0.37	0.35	0.33
Small Resistances per piece	0.37	0.35	0.33
Model: DKE Cabinet	1.48	1.40	1.32
Loudspeaker	0.93	0.88	0.83
Electrolytic Condenser	0.56	0.53	0.50
Variable Condenser	0.74	0.70	0.66
Dial	0.37	0.35	0.33
Small Condensers per piece	0.37	0.35	0.33
Small Resistances per piece	0.37	0.35	0.33
Rectifier Filter			
Reactor	0.93	0.88	0.83
Socket for the VCL 11	1.48	1.40	1.32
Socket for the VY 2	0.56	0.53	0.50
Resistance Unit	0.93	0.88	0.83
Antenna Coil	0.93	0.88	0.83
Tuning Coil	0.74	0.70	0.66

Appendix 2

to Article 2, Section 1 of preceeding
price decree No. 65.

STANDARD SERVICE PRICES FOR INCIDENTAL WORK IN THE RADIO SERVICING TRADE

	Regional Class		
	I	II	III
1. To cut to a desired length an extension cord, insulate and trim the ends, to attach a normal power supply plug on one side and an apparatus plug on the other, exclusive of the plugs but inclusive of small materials.	0.70	0.66	0.63
2. To exchange on a cord a defective, normal power supply plug, exclusive of the plug, but inclusive of the small materials.	0.40	0.36	0.36
3. To exchange on a cord a defective, apparatus plug exclusive of the plug but inclusive of the small materials.	0.45	0.38	0.36
4. To connect a coupling to a cord, exclusive of the coupling but inclusive of the small materials.	0.40	0.42	0.38
5. To exchange dial lamps on AC-DC sets, inclusive of the lamps.	2.-	1.93	1.85

	I	II	III
6. To exchange dial lamps for alternating current sets, inclusive of lamps.	1.-	0.95	0.90
7. For any additional dial lamp.	0.50	0.50	0.50
8. To change the apparatus to another voltage with available transformer.	0.50	0.48	0.45
8a. To change the apparatus to another voltage without available transformer	2.-	1.90	1.80
9. To change a people's receiver, DKE-receiver to another voltage.	0.50	0.48	0.45
10. To insert tubes and make a quick check of the apparatus.			
1- and 2-circuit receivers	1.60	1.52	1.45
3- to 6-circuit receivers	2.-	1.90	1.80
Superneterodynes	2.75	2.61	2.48
Consoles with Record-Player	3.50	3.32	3.15
11. Determination of tube requirements in sets for which diagrams are not available.			
1- and 2-circuit receivers	3.60	3.42	3.24
3- to 6-circuit receivers	4.-	3.80	3.60
Superheterodynes	6.-	5.70	5.40
12. The fetching and delivery of radios without consideration to size and distance (in case of distances up to 2.5 kilometers)	3.-	2.85	2.70

	I	II	III
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13. Tube Testing

(a) For testers, which test the tubes with electrodes connected in parallel for rectifier action or starting current, for all domestic or foreign types, per tube	0.10	0.10	1.10
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(b) For testers which test the tubes under operating conditions, insofar as direct measuring possibility exists, for domestic and foreign types, per system	0.15	0.15	0.15
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(c) If tube types are involved for which provisions in the testing apparatus of type b are not available or for which diagrams are not on hand, then the charge is according to time consumption with prior agreement of the customer.

14. Rental Charge for Amplifier Installations

(a) in stationary locations

personal expenditures such as delivery, pick-up, mounting, and servicing at legal prices.

plus 2 percent of the authorized installation value up to 2 hours
 plus 5 percent of the authorized installation value up to 1 day
 plus 7 percent of the authorized installation value up to 2 days
 plus 10 percent of the authorized installation value up to 7 days

15. Rental charges for radio sets.

Single-circuit receivers without regard to original price per week 2.50 DM

Multi-circuit receivers 2 percent per week of the legally authorized original price, rentals over one month - 7 percent per month.

Only the standard service price for pick-up and delivery of radio sets may be charged as auxiliary costs.

STAT

FIRST PROVISION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PRICE DECREE NO. 65 - PRICING
IN THE RADIO-SERVICING TRADE.

20 JUNE 1950

For the implementation of price decree No 65 of 17 June 1950,
-- decree on price-setting in the radio-servicing trade (GBL. page
557) -- the following is decreed:

Article 1

(1) The ceiling price for the services not listed in appendices
1 and 2 of price decree No 65 of 15 June 1950 -- decree on price-
setting in the radio-servicing trade (GBL. page 557) -- is to be cal-
culated with individual responsibility according to the following
calculation outline:

A. Expenditures for Wages

1. Production wages	DM
2. Overhead costs surcharge above the production wages including profit and risk	DM
3. Production price	DM

B. Materials costs

1. Materials (cost price)	DM
2. Materials overhead costs (surcharge)	DM
3. Materials price	DM

4. Sum of A and B	DM
5. Turnover tax	DM

6. End price	DM
	=====

(2) The following explanations apply to the preceding calculation scheme:

For A, number 1:

Production wages

Wage costs are to be classified according to wages of masters, journeymen, apprentices and other workers.

Production costs are wage costs which are set up directly for the service or the order. Only work hours that accumulate directly during services and which are economically justified, for normal service may be charged.

Demonstrably paid and authorized effective wages apply as hourly wages for journeymen and workers under the existing, valid trade agreement for the radio servicing trade.

The master may allow the highest, locally permissible journeyman wage for his own cooperative work. The general administration and supervision of the job may not be used in the sense of cooperative work. This work may be calculated by means of the production overhead cost surcharge in A, number 2. During productive apprenticeship hours the following are the effective wages for apprentice work:

during the 1st apprentice year 50 percent) of the current
) authorized
 during the 2nd apprentice year 66 2/3 percent) journey-man-wage
) according to trade
 during the 3rd apprentice year 75 percent) agreement.

For A, number 2:

Production Overhead Cost Surcharge

The overhead cost surcharges are fixed according to equipment classes (compare appendix for this implementation provision for execution) and amount to:

in equipment classes = I $\frac{115\%}{115\%}$ II $\frac{100\%}{100\%}$ III $\frac{85\%}{85\%}$

The overhead cost surcharges are to be decreased by 10 points each if a radio-servicing master is not in charge of a concern, or in mixed shops.

Concerns which do not meet the demands of equipment class III, may request a surcharge of 55 percent at the most. The concerns are entitled to use at the most the prices of equipment class III until the official classification into equipment classes is accomplished.

The mentioned overhead cost surcharges may be used without special evidence by all concerns according to their classification into an equipment class.

Concerns which claim a higher overhead cost price must file the prescribed proof of cost with the appropriate provincial price office. The actually calculated amount of the overhead cost surcharge must not exceed the following ceiling prices of the equipment

class fixed for the concern, which include profit and risk:

in equipment class =	I	II	III
	150%	125%	110%

The overhead costs to be proven must indicate a thrifty and economical management and are subject to legal price responsibility of the concern.

These concerns must re-calculate the overhead cost surcharge annually, at the beginning of a new business year, on the basis of results of the expired business year, and must be able to verify this calculation.

For B, number 1:

Materials Costs, including Waste

Materials costs (production material) are defined as the costs of materials which are directly used for a service or an order, especially production materials and parts as well as parts obtained ready-made.

For these the legally priced authorized standard price may be used. The standard price is the purchase price minus all discounts or other allowances, except cash discounts and including the direct legally priced authorized order costs which originate up to the entrance of the goods into the warehouse, such as freight rates, postage, importation, and packing.

If small and fastening materials are charged for reasons of simplifying the calculation, the stipulated amount may not exceed 3 percent of the calculated amount for the chief materials.

For waste not more than the following surcharges on the standard price of the material for the installed wiring may be charged:

for wiring up to and including 16 square millimeters 5 percent
for conduits 10 percent

For B, number 2:

Material Overhead Cost Surcharge

A surcharge may not be charged for material furnished by the customer without charge. A 25 percent material overhead cost surcharge may be charged on the price of material furnished by the tradesman, as long as this material is not an industrial utility product.

For B, number 5:

Turnover tax

The turnover tax may be added at the existing valid rates.

Article 2

For special services the following are valid:

1. Extra service and complication surcharges:

Surcharges for extra services (overtime, Sunday, holiday, and night surcharges), which have been agreed upon with the contractor, may be added to the production wages at specified percentages determined by the existing valid trade agreement.

Such increases must in each case be individually proven. The contractor's attention must be called to such extra service surcharges before execution of an order involving extra service surcharges.

Complication surcharges, which are paid according to the existing valid trade agreement for especially dirty, dangerous, or health-damaging work, may also be added to the production wages at valid percentages.

2. Subsidiary wage costs and traveling expenses:

Subsidiary wage costs (tolls, reimbursements, cost for week-end trips home, accommodations and boarding costs, etc) may be charged to the contractor insofar as they are authorized according to the existing trade agreement.

Traveling expenses, for example expenses for the use of motor vehicles for services outside the locality of the shop, may be charged in legally justifiable amounts.

Only a surcharge equal to the valid turnover tax may be added to the subsidiary wage and traveling expenses. Subsidiary wage and traveling expenses must be individually proven.

3. Services beyond the trade's scope:

For services which for economical reasons are not rendered by the radio servicing concern itself, a surcharge of 10 percent on top of the net price of the concern rendering the service may be charged to the contractor. Transport and packing costs which may occur may be charged at legally justifiable prices.

4. Special Fees and Costs:

Special fees connected with the carrying out of the order (connecting, checking, and gauger's fees) may be charged separately according to their actual paid amounts. Unique costs required by the special nature of an order (for example special planning costs) may be charged separately at legally admissible prices. In accounting for the special fees and the unique costs only a surcharge on the turnover tax in applicable valid amounts may be added.

5. Industrial Staple Products:

If a radio servicing concern furnishes finished materials (industrial staple products) within the limits of a trade service, the provisions of price decree No 244 of 26 August 1949 (ZVOML. II page 107) apply.

Berlin, 20 June 1950

Ministry of Finances
in absence: Rumpf
State Secretary

STAT

Appendix to Article 1, Section 2
to "A", Number 2, of the Preceding
Provision for Implementation

INDEX OF EQUIPMENT CLASSES FOR THE RADIO SERVICING TRADE
(to Article 2, Section 3 of the Decree on Price Structure
in Trades).

Extent of Shop Equipment. Equipment Class I.

1. Test panel with built-in loudspeaker and universal output transformer, together with a wattmeter, ammeter or volt-ammeter, minimum range 10-200 volt amperes or 10-200 watt.
2. A tube testing apparatus which makes measurements using industrially available voltages (so called performance-testers which measure the rectifying effect do not fulfill these requirements).
3. High-frequency test generator with adjustable output voltage, whose degree of modulation must amount to 20 to 40 per cent or must be adjustable in a suitable way. The frequency ranges must be so arranged that required measurements in the short, medium, long, and ultra-high range are possible. The audio-frequency modulation must be obtained from an electron-tube generator.
4. A resistance-inductance-capacitance measuring device with the following minimum ranges:

for resistance measurement 0.1 ohm to 10 megohms, accuracy
 ± 5 percent,

for capacitance measurement 1 micromicrofarad to 10,000
 micromicrofarad, accuracy ± 2 percent,

for capacitance measurement 0.01 microfarads to 100 micro-
 farads, accuracy ± 10 percent,

for inductance measurement 10 microhenrys to 10 millihenrys,
 accuracy ± 3 percent,

for inductance measurement 10 millihenrys to 100 henrys,
 accuracy ± 10 percent of the final scale value.

5. Multiple measuring apparatus for direct and alternating
 current as well as direct and alternating voltage, similar to
 "Multavi", "Multizett", etc.

6. A collection of circuit diagrams of the largest attain-
 able completeness, including tube and technical literature.

7. Extensive tuning equipment and matching equipment.

8. The most important test vacuum tubes from the municipal
 series, as well as one set each of the A-, C-, E-, U-, and the main
 American tubes.

9. Several soldering irons, test cables, test glow lamps,
 and test condensers.

10. Mechanical equipment:

Vise, hand drill press, column type drilling machine, 1
 set of screw drivers, various pliers, side cutters, sheet iron shear,

forceps, files, contact files, hammers, chisels, center punches, scribers, nail sets, drills, stocks and dies, bow saw, dentist mirror, 1 set of socket wrenches, leveling plate, soldering lamp, sliding caliper, micrometer, grinding installation, a winding device for impedance coils and transformers, turning tools of various types.

11. Measuring installation for direct-current voltage measurement with internal resistance, a minimum of 10,000 ohms per volt and several ranges.

12. Power regulating device for adjusting the power supply to the rated value, with a minimum rating of 200 volt-amps.

13. Vacuum tube voltmeter for high and low frequency, with a minimum response sensitivity of 0.3 volts.

14. Audio-frequency generator, minimum 30 cycles to 15 kilocycles, distortion under 3 percent.

15. Slide-rule.

16. Mechanic's turning lathe.

17. Quality factor measuring installation for inductances and capacitances, which provides an acceptable estimate of the value of condensers and coils.

18. Oscillograph with a thyratron guided or high-vacuum sweep circuit and suitable device for visualization of resonance curves (wobbler).

19. Impedance measuring installation, minimum range 1 ohm to 100 kilo-ohms.

20. Current converting device for all usual types of currents and voltages with a minimum rating of 100 milli [sic] volt-amperes or 100 watts.

Extent of Shop Equipment. Equipment Class II.

1. Test panel with built-in loudspeaker and universal output transformer, together with a wattmeter, ammeter or volt-ammeter, minimum range 10-200 volt amperes or 10-200 watts.

2. A tube testing apparatus which makes measurements using industrially available voltages (so called performance testers which measure the rectifying effect do not fulfill these requirements).

3. High-frequency test generator with adjustable output voltage, whose degree of modulation must amount to 20-40 percent or must be adjustable in a suitable way. The frequency ranges must be so arranged that required measurements in the short, medium, long, and ultra-high range are possible. The audio-frequency modulation must be obtained from an electron-tube generator.

4. A resistance-inductance-capacitance measuring device with the following minimum ranges:

for resistance measurement 0.1 ohm to 10 megohms, accuracy ± 5 percent,

for capacitance measurement 1 micromicrofarad to 10,000 micromicrofarad, accuracy ± 2 percent,

for capacitance measurement 0.01 microfarads to 100 microfarads, accuracy ± 10 percent,

for inductance measurement 10 microhenrys to 10 millihenrys, accuracy ± 3 percent,

for inductance measurement 10 millihenrys to 100 henrys,
accuracy $\pm$ 10 percent of the final scale value.

5. Multiple measuring apparatus for direct and alternating current as well as direct and alternating voltage, similar to "Multizett", etcetera.

6. A collection of circuit diagrams from all important companies, in addition tube literature to the minimum extent as tube "Vandemecum", and technical literature of the usual abundance.

7. Extensive tuning equipment and matching equipment.

8. The most important test vacuum tubes from the numerical series as well as the main tubes of the A, E, and U series.

9. Several soldering irons, test cables, test glow lamps, and test condensers.

10. Mechanical equipment:

vise, drill press, 1 set of screw drivers, various pliers, side cutters, sheet-iron shear, forceps, files, contact files, hammers, chisels, center punches, scribes, nail sets, drills, stocks and dies, bow saw, dentist mirror, 1 set of socket wrenches, leveling plate, soldering lamp, sliding caliper, micro-meter, grinding installation, a winding device for impedance coils and transformers.

11. Measuring installation for direct-current voltage measurement with internal resistance, at the minimum 10,000 ohms per volt and several ranges.

12. Voltage regulating device for adjusting the voltage supply

to the rated value, with a minimum rating of 200 volt-amperes.

13. Vacuum tube voltmeter for high and low frequency, with a minimum response sensitivity of 0.3 volts.

14. Audio-frequency voltage source for testing the low frequency sensitivity.

15. Slide-rule.

Extent of Shop Equipment. Equipment Class III.

1. Test panel with built-in loudspeaker and universal output transformer, together with a wattmeter, ammeter or volt-ammeter, minimum range 10-100 volt-amperes or 10-100 watts.

2. A tube testing apparatus, which makes measurements using industrially available voltages (so called performance-testers which measure the rectifying effect do not fulfill these requirements).

3. High-frequency test generator with adjustable output voltage, whose degree of modulation must amount to 20-40 percent or must be adjustable in a suitable way. The frequency ranges must be so arranged that required measurements in the short, medium, long, and ultra-high range are possible.

4. Measuring installation for measuring resistances, capacitances, and inductances, a so-called RLC-measuring installation, corresponding in size and range at least to the "Philoskop".

5. Multiple measuring apparatus for direct and alternating current as well as direct and alternating voltage, similar to "Multavi", "Multizett", etcetera.

6. A collection of circuit diagrams, from at least all the leading German companies, in addition tube literature to the extent of the tube-manual, and technical literature of usual abundance.

7. Tuning and matching equipment.

8. A minimum of 20 test vacuum tubes of the most popular types.

9. Soldering irons, test cables, test terminals.

10. Mechanical equipment

vise, drill press, 1 set of screw drivers, various pliers, side cutters, sheet-iron shear, forceps, files, contact files, hammers, chisels, center punches, scribes, nail sets, drills, stocks and dies, bow saw, dentist mirror, 1 set of socket wrenches, leveling plate, soldering lamp, sliding caliper, micro-meter, etcetera.

STAT

DECREE ON THE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC, 27 JULY 1950

Article 1

In the course of the reorganization of the meteorological service of the German Democratic Republic, "The Meteorological Service of the German Democratic Republic," an institute conforming with public law, shall be established.

Article 2

All observatories, research institutions, weather stations and meteorology bureaus within the German Democratic Republic, except the University institutes, shall be united in the Meteorological Service of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 3

The Meteorological Service of the German Democratic Republic shall be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 4

The Ministry of the Interior shall issue the statute for the Meteorological Service.

Article 5

The funds needed for the Meteorological Service of the German Democratic Republic shall be entered in the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 6

This decree shall become effective upon publication.

Berlin 27 July 1950

The Government of the
German Democratic Republic

Grotewohl

Prime Minister

Ministry of the Interior

Dr. Steinhoff

Minister

Article 5

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STAT

PATENT LAW
FOR THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

6 September 1950

Outline

Patents	Infringements
The Patent Office	Proceedings in Patent Controversies
The Patent Division	Secrecy
Procedure in Patent Matters	Remunerations
Fees	Patent Distinction
Representation at the Patent	The Branch for Inventors
Office	Transition Regulations
The Economics Division	Final Regulations
Arbitration Branches	Commencement
General Rules	

The struggle of the German Democratic Republic for the maintenance of peace, the restoration of Germany's unity and the constant increase of the prosperity of the German people, requires the further unfolding of the creative initiative of all workers. Invention is, in this respect, of outstanding importance. The promotion of all inventive powers and their utilization for social progress add decidedly to the increase in production and therewith to the consolidation of the antifascist-democratic order.

In realizing the importance of inventive accomplishment for the development of our economy, the constitution of the German

Democratic Republic, Article 22, assures the inventor special protection, promotion and care by the state. The patent law creates the legal basis for this. It affords the inventor effective protection and guarantees him material recognition for his participation in the democratic rehabilitation.

While until now the patent law served exclusively private capitalistic interests, in the antifascistic-democratic order the inventor must be given the opportunity to use the result of his creative work in the interest of society. Thus the interests of the inventor will become identified with the collective interest of the German people.

With these points in mind, the Provisional People's Council of the German Democratic Republic decides upon the following law:

PATENTS

Article 1

(1) Patents will be granted as general patents [Wirtschaftspatent] or exclusive patents [Ausschliessungspatent] for new industrially usable inventions. The choice of the nature of the patent is basically up to the patent applicant.

(2) Inventions whose use would be in conflict with law and public morals are not granted patent protection.

(3) For inventions of foodstuffs, luxuries and medical preparations, as well as chemically prepared materials, patents can be granted only for certain production methods.

Democratic Republic, Article 20, assures the inventor special protection, promotion and care by the State. The patent law creates the legal basis for this. It affords the inventor special protection and guarantees him material incentives for his contribution to the Democratic Republic's nation.

While under the patent law issued by the State, the inventor is guaranteed special protection. The Democratic Republic's patent law provides that the inventor is guaranteed special protection and that the State will support the inventor. The State will support the inventor in the form of special protection and material incentives. The State will support the inventor in the form of special protection and material incentives. The State will support the inventor in the form of special protection and material incentives.

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(4) The patent has the effect that only those persons authorized by the subsequent regulations may produce the invention, put it into circulation, sell or use it. If the patent is granted for a process its force is extended to the product produced directly by the process.

Article 2

(1) The authorized use of a protected invention, where a general patent is involved, belongs to the patentee and to the person to whom the patent has been granted by the Office for Inventions and Patents, subsequently to be called Patent Office.

(2) The person authorized to use the patent must pay a fee to the patentee. The amount of this fee is adjusted in consideration of a valuation of the inventive performance according to the usefulness of the invention and the development costs of the invention. The fee consists of a single payment (settlement) or of continued payments.

(3) If the utilization value of an invention considerably exceeds the calculations used as a basis in evaluating the settlement, the patentee may receive further remunerations by decision of the Patent Office.

(4) With payment of the settlement the rights and duties of the patentee expire, and will be taken into consideration by the appropriate and competent ministry.

(5) If the development costs of the invention have been covered by a person other than the inventor, upon request of this

person the industrial division of the Patent Office may recommend who must assume these costs and how much. The regulation of Article 50, section 4, is valid accordingly.

(6) If the invention, in connection with the performance of the inventor, has been made in a people's factory, a state-owned research institute or in other public establishments, or with the help of federal grants, a general patent must be granted. In this case, industrial use of the patent by the patentee requires authorization by the Patent Office. The authorization is limited to the person of the patentee.

(7) Inventions of the kind described in section 6 must be revealed by the inventor to the industrial concern. If the inventor does not apply for the patent in spite of the concern's advice, the concern may apply for a general patent through the competent ministry of the German Democratic Republic, naming the inventor at the same time.

(8) General patents may be kept in force by the Patent Office if the patentee gives up all claims to the patent or if the patent were to expire for other reasons connected with the person of the patentee.

(9) The rights and duties of general patents, according to sections 7 and 8, will be considered by the competent ministries of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 3

(1) Where an exclusive patent is concerned, only the patentee

has the right of using the protected invention.

(2) Upon request by the patentee, an exclusive patent can be converted into a general patent at any time.

Article 4

An invention is not considered new when, for example, it has been described in such a manner in public publications of the last hundred years, if it has been announced by the Patent Office, or if it already has been publicly used in the country, so that its use by other experts may result accordingly. A description or use which resulted within 6 months prior to application is not taken into account if it is based upon the invention of the applicant or his legal predecessor.

Article 5

(1) The inventor or his legal successor has the right to the patent. Inventions made within the scope of existing contractual relations [Auftragserfindungen] belong to the consigner. This is not valid for inventions which have been made in industrial concerns or establishments, as described in Article 2, section 6.

(2) Before granting of the patent an affidavit must be given on the parentage, the possible presence of the assumptions in Article 2, section 6, and, if necessary, on the cession of the right to the invention with proof on how the right to the patent was obtained by the legal successor. If several inventors together have made an invention, they have a joint right to the patent. If several inventors have made an invention independently from one another the right

belongs to the person who has first applied for the invention with the Patent Office.

(3) The applicant is considered as legal successor to the inventor until the granting of the patent, as far as procedures in the Patent Office are concerned. If he does not furnish proof of legal succession, the patent will be granted to the inventor or to the proven legal successor.

Article 6

(1) An application is not a basis for the right to the patent, when the invention is the subject of protection granted to a previous application. If this assumption is partially the case, the applicant has the right to the patent with appropriate limitations.

(2) If the patent has been applied for by someone unqualified, the rightful owner can induce transfer to his name upon decision of the patent court (Articles 59-62). In the awareness of such controversies the Patent Office will not undertake cancellation.

Article 7

(1) The patent does not apply to the person who at the time of application has already begun using the invention within the country or has undertaken steps necessary for use (co-users). The co-user has the right to use the invention for the needs of his own industrial concern. The right can be inherited or alienated only together with the industrial concern. If the patentee, or his legal predecessor, has revealed the invention to others prior to

the application and thereby has reserved his rights in case the patent is granted, the person, who as a result of the communication is familiar with the invention, cannot take recourse in the measures of sentence 1 which he has taken within 6 months after the communication.

(2) If the co-use has taken place in a people's factory in the sense of section 1, sentence 1, the entire people's industry has the right to co-use.

(3) If the patent applicant has the right to a priority claim or an exhibition protection in accordance with a government treaty, the preceding application or the beginning of the exhibition of the invention is valid in place of the application, described in section 1. The exhibition protection is not valid for members of a state which does not reciprocate in this matter. A ministry designated by the government regulates the exhibition protection.

(4) The patent is not effective for equipment on vehicles, which remain within the country only temporarily.

Article 8

The right to the patent, the right to the granting of the patent, and rights derived from the patent pass on to an heir. Insofar as this law does not determine otherwise, these rights may be transferred to others entirely or in part.

Article 9

(1) The patent becomes effective with the issuing of the patent license.

(2) The patent is valid for 18 years, beginning with the day following the day of receipt of the application for the invention at the Patent Office. If an invention furthers the improvement or further develops an invention already protected by a patent granted to the patent applicant, he may request the granting of an additional patent, which terminates with the patent for the older invention.

(3) The additional patent becomes an autonomous patent, when the main (original) patent is discontinued by cancellation, by the act of relinquishing, or by expiration in accordance with Article 12, section 2. Its duration is determined in accordance with the day of origin of the main patent. Where several additional patents are concerned, only the first one becomes autonomous; the remaining ones are considered as its additional patents.

Article 10

The patent expires when the patentee relinquishes the patent by written declaration to the Patent Office, or when the fees are not paid on time after issuing of the official notice for payment (Article 39, section 4). Regulation of Article 2, section 8 is not affected hereby.

Article 11

(1) The patent will be cancelled upon application if it is found:

1. that the object is not patentable in accordance with Articles 1 and 4;

2. that the invention is subject to a patent of an earlier applicant (Article 6);

3. that the essential content of the application was taken from the descriptions, drawings, models, implements or devices of another, or one of these applied methods.

(2) If one of these assumptions is only partially applicable, the patent will be limited correspondingly.

Article 12

(1) If an economic, social, or cultural necessity is apparent for the use of an invention protected by an exclusive patent, the government by application of the industrial division of the Patent Office may limit or cancel the effectiveness of the patent by payment of a suitable compensation, if an agreement with the patentee is impossible regarding the use of the invention or the change of the patent, in accordance with Article 3, section 2. In the case of controversies, the Patent Court decides the amount of compensation.

(2) If the invention is industrially used, exclusively or mainly, in a foreign country, the patent may be cancelled by the patent division of the Patent Office upon request of the industrial division, if this is not contradictory to government treaties.

THE PATENT OFFICE

Article 13

(1) The Patent Office of the German Democratic Republic is

subordinated to the Ministry for Planning and has its seat in Berlin.

(2) The Patent Office consists of a president, two vice-presidents, and technical employees as well as employees versed in jurisprudence. Furthermore, additional competent persons may be employed to help.

(3) The president and the vice-presidents will be appointed and recalled by the government upon recommendation of the Minister for Planning. For the employment, work, and discharge of employees of the Patent Office, regulations for government employees are applied.

Article 14

(1) At the Patent Office an executive board consisting of the president and the vice-president will be formed.

(2) The executive board decides the order of business which requires confirmation in accordance with paragraph 20.

Article 15

(1) A patent division and an industrial division will be formed in the Patent Office.

(2) Each of these divisions will be directed by one of the vice-presidents.

THE PATENT DIVISION

Article 16

(1) In the patent division will be formed:

1. Inspection offices for the inspection of patent applications and the issuing of patents.

2. Patent administration offices for all matters concerning patents issued, except those mentioned under numbers 3 to 5;

3. Adjustment offices for patent adjustments;

4. Adjustment offices for annulments and cancellations of patents in accordance with Article 12, section 2.

5. Adjustment offices for complaints.

(2) Each inspection office is occupied by a qualified technical employee.

(3) The filling of jobs for the patent administration office will be regulated by the standing order.

(4) Adjustment offices consist of three members, two of which must be technically competent and the other versed in law. The member versed in law may be represented by a technically competent member in legally clear cases. The adjustment offices consult other competent persons of the Patent Office, if necessary.

(5) The rules of procedure for civil suits on the subject of exclusion or rejection of court officials are correspondingly valid.

(6) Competent persons from the Ministries, factories, the Engineering Council and other organizations should be consulted at the court proceedings.

Article 17

(1) Complaints may be lodged at the office which made the decision on decisions for patent corrections and annulments made by the inspection and adjustment offices.

(2) If the office whose decision has been contested finds a basis for the complaint, a correction must be made. Otherwise the complaint must be forwarded to the complaint adjustment office within two weeks without official comment.

(3) The regulation of section 2, sentence 1, is not valid if the initiator of the complaint is confronted by someone also involved in the suit.

Article 18

Conclusions and decisions, subject to complaint, which were issued by inspection and adjustment offices must be provided with reasons, must be issued in writing, and must be issued to those involved.

Article 19

(1) A senate will be formed in the patent division, which will consist of the president, the director of the patent division, as well as one member versed in law and 4 technical members.

(2) If a complaint adjustment office deviates on a basic question from the decision of another complaint adjustment office or of the senate, a decision by the senate must be obtained which is binding in the matter to be decided upon.

Article 20

The Ministry of Planning, in agreement with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance of the German Democratic Republic, will release regulations concerning the standing order and the collection and increase of fees. The fee regulation requires the consent of the government.

Article 21

The Patent Office must furnish advice on patent questions. Details will be regulated by the procedural rules.

Article 22

(1) The Patent Office maintains a patent register, in which the object and the kind of patent issued, the name and address of the inventors and the patentees and their possible appointed representatives (Article 43) must be listed. Furthermore, the effective date, dates of expiration, cancellation, declaration of annulment, correction, and change of patents as well as other data giving legal circumstances must be listed in it.

(2) The Patent Office marks in the patent register each change in the person of the patentee or his representative, when proof is furnished. If the change is not marked, the former patentee and his

possible representative remain entitled and obliged according to measures of this law.

(3) The Patent Office makes public by patent notices the descriptions and drawings of inventions placed under protection. Inspection of these and the patent register is available to all.

(4) Inspection of the granting documents is authorized if legal interest can be proven. Upon request of the patentee or the judgment of the Patent Office, documents, which did not influence the granting of the patent may be excluded from inspection.

(5) The Patent Office decides on its own free judgment whether the names of authorized users are to be made public.

PROCEDURES IN PATENT MATTERS

Article 23

(1) An invention must be registered in writing with the Patent Office for the granting of a patent.

(2) For each invention a special application is required; it must contain the request for granting of a patent and a statement on whether a general patent or an exclusive patent is requested.

(3) The object to be protected by the patent must be exactly described in the application. In an appendix the invention must be described in such a manner that its use by other experts is possible through this description. The technical classification must be declared in the description according to the best knowledge of the

inventor, applicant, and representative; at the end of the description mention must be made as to what should be protected (patent claim). The necessary drawings, models, and samples must be included. Until the decision to grant the patent is made, supplements and corrections to the statements contained in the forms are permissible only if they do not change the object of the application.

(4) The executive board of the Patent Office issues regulations on other application requirements.

Article 24

(1) If on the basis of a governmental treaty, the date of a preceding foreign application for the same object is claimed for a patent application, the time and country of the prior-application (priority declaration) must be declared within a period of two months from the day following the application with the Patent Office. The declaration may be changed within this period of time. If the declaration is not forwarded in time, the priority claim for the application is not valid.

(2) If an invention is made within the German Democratic Republic, or if the inventor's residence is within the German Democratic Republic, the invention may be applied for patenting in other countries only after application with the Patent Office of the German Democratic Republic first. This regulation is not applicable to countries who have made a reciprocal treaty with the government of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 25

(1) The invention applied for will be checked by an inspection office for patentability.

(2) If the application does not satisfy the prescribed requirements (Articles 5 and 23), the applicant will be asked by the inspection office to remove the deficiencies within a certain time. If in the case of Article 24 documents (copies of the preceding application together with description, drawings, etc.), are requested, this time limit will be adjusted accordingly.

(3) If the inspection office decides that a patentable invention is not involved, in line with Articles 1, 4, and 6, the applicant will be informed thereof with a statement giving the reasons, and will be asked to explain within a certain period of time.

Article 26

(1) The inspection office will return the application if deficiencies according to Article 25, section 2, have not been removed, or if an application is maintained even if a patentable invention satisfying Articles 1, 4, and 6 is not involved.

(2) If this refusal is based upon circumstances of which the applicant has not yet been informed, opportunity must be given to him to express his views concerning this within a certain time.

Article 27

(1) The applicant may issue a written complaint against the decision by which the application has been refused within two months

after issuance.

(2) The complaint will be handled according to Article 17, section 2. If the complaint is without basis or has been submitted too late, it will be thrown out as inadmissible.

(3) If the complaint is to be decided upon on the basis of circumstances which had not been considered in the contested decision, opportunity must be given both applicant and inspection office to express themselves.

Article 28

(1) The inspection office and the complaint adjustment office may summon and hear the applicant at any time, may arrange the hearing of experts, and may undertake other means necessary for the clarification of the matter. The applicant may be heard upon request until the granting of the patent has been decided or until the complaint adjustment office has reached a decision. A record with copies for the participants must be made of this.

(2) In the decision by the inspection office or in a decision by the complaint adjustment office, the Patent Office may freely decide how much of the costs incurred by consulting an expert or undertaking other research will be charged to the patent applicant.

Article 29

(1) If the application satisfies prescribed requirements (Articles 5 and 23), and if the inspection office or complaint adjustment office recognizes the application as patentable, the

patent will be granted.

(2) If the patent has been granted, the name of the inventor and if necessary that of his legal successor must be published once in the patent gazette and be indicated in the patent description.

(3) The inventor will not be named if he so requests. This request may be recalled at any time; in the case of a recall, the inventor will be subsequently listed in the patent register.

(4) Upon request of the patent applicant, the issuance of the patent description may be withheld for a period of three months. The suspension can be extended to 6 months upon a reasonable request.

Article 30

The Patent Office will issue to the patentee a document on the granting of the patent.

Article 31

(1) The patentee can apply at the adjustment office for patent corrections, for a different wording of the patent request, and for a supplement or a change of the patent description, to avoid an annulment complaint. This is also valid in the case of doubts about the protection extent of the patent.

(2) The procedure for the correction of a patent will only be initiated upon request of the owner listed in the patent register. A claim must be furnished with the request, in which the facts found after the granting of the patent which justify a correction are revealed; these facts must be authenticated.

Article 32

(1) Members, who participated in the granting of the patent to be corrected, may act in the adjustment office for patent corrections.

(2) The adjustment office for patent corrections may consider facts which the applicant has not listed but must inform the applicant of these within a certain period of time prior to taking action.

(3) The applicant may issue a complaint against the decision by which the application has been entirely or partially refused, or by which a deviation was made from the application, within two months after issuing of same. The regulations of sections 1 and 2 are similarly valid for the complaint procedure.

Article 33

(1) After the decision has become effective a notice on the correction is recorded in the patent register (Article 22) and in the patent deed. If the patent deed is not available, recording in the patent register suffices.

(2) Copies of applications and procedures as well as of conclusions by the adjustment offices for patent corrections and decisions of the complaint adjustment offices must be forwarded to the industrial division of the Patent Office. The applicant must submit the necessary copies of his petitions.

Article 34

(1) The procedure for annulment of a patent will be initiated only upon request, after the patentee has been summoned for patent

correction without avail within a certain period of time, and by calling to his attention the evidence against the patent.

(2) In case Article 11, section 1, number 3, applies, only the plaintiff is entitled to the application.

(3) The application must be directed to the Patent Office in writing, and must state the facts upon which it is based.

(4) If the applicant is residing in a foreign country he must offer security for the costs of the proceedings if so requested by the application contestant. The Patent Office freely determines the amount of security and determines a time limit within which payment must be made. If the time limit is not met, the application is considered as recalled.

Article 35

(1) After the proceedings are initiated in accordance with Article 34, section 1, the Patent Office informs the patentee of the application and requests him to express himself within two months.

(2) If the patentee does not express himself within the time limit then a decision may be made immediately after the application without summoning and hearing the participants, and each assertion by the applicant may be accepted as proven.

(3) If the annulment procedure concerns a general patent, the industrial division of the Patent Office must be kept informed on the details of the proceedings; it may express its opinion on the matter at any state of the proceedings. The parties involved

in the proceedings must submit required copies for the industrial division of the Patent Office.

Article 36

(1) If the patentee contests in time or if in the case of Article 35, section 2, a decision is not made immediately after the application, the Patent Office will make arrangements necessary for the clarification of the matter. The applicant is informed of the patentee's contesting. The Patent Office can arrange the hearing of witnesses and experts. The rules of the civil code are applicable in the hearing of witnesses. The hearing of witnesses is to be made with the help of a clerk.

(2) The decision is made after summoning and hearing of the participants.

(3) If the application for annulment is withdrawn or not pursued further, the procedure may be officially continued.

(4) The change made as a result of the annulment procedure will be listed in the patent register and possibly in the patent deed, and will be brought to the attention of the industrial division.

Article 37

In the decision according to Articles 35 and 36 the Patent Office must use its judgment in deciding to what extent the costs of the proceeding are the obligation of the participants.

Article 38

(1) Appeal against the decision of adjustment offices regarding

annulments of patents may be made with the Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic. It must be applied for and confirmed in writing at the Patent Office within two months after issuance.

(2) Fees and expenses involved in appeal proceedings are charged according to regulations of the law on court expenses. The fees will be calculated according to rates which are valid for proceedings in the revisions court. Regulations on the determination of values in dispute, in Article 61, are similarly applicable. An advance payment of fees is not to be paid. The fee paid for appeal will be added to the court costs. It will not be refunded.

(3) As a result of the verdict the costs of the proceeding may also be determined according to Article 37.

(4) An annulment defendant who can prove himself without means can temporarily be relieved of payment of court costs including the remunerations to be paid to witnesses and experts and other cash payments, if it seems credible that the material submitted by the annulment plaintiff does not provide direct reasons for patent correction. Regulations in Articles 115, section 2, 120, 121, 123, 125, of the civil code are to be applied correspondingly. The same is valid for an annulment plaintiff against whom there is a complaint of infringement of the patent in controversy.

(5) For the appeal proceeding the regulations of Articles 519 ff. of the civil code apply with the stipulation that the appeal is not admissible if the value of the complaint object does not exceed 2000 DM.

FEES

Article 39

(1) A fee (application fee) in accordance with fee regulations must be paid for the application within two weeks after receipt of the file number of the Patent Office, by naming the applicant, the title of the application and its file number. Examination takes place after receipt of the fee.

(2) For each patent to be granted a granting fee must be paid before granting, and for each patent an annual fee must be paid at the beginning of the third and each following year for the duration of the patent.

(3) Only the application and granting fees must be paid for additional patents (Article 9, section 2, sentence 2). If the payment of fee for the main patent ends and if the additional patent becomes subject to fees, the date on which payment is due and its annual amount are determined in accordance with the effective date of the existing main patent.

(4) Annual fees must be paid within two months after the date on which they are due. At the end of the two months, the Patent Office requests the patentee to pay the fee with a scaled extra charge for the overdue payment within one month after issuance of the payment request. If payment is not made the patent expires in accordance with Article 10. If delivery is not possible, the date on which the message was dispatched at the post office is valid as the effective day of this time limit.

Article 40

(1) The fees for general patents are lower than those for exclusive patents.

(2) In the case of general patents and application for the obtaining of such, the fees may be delayed or exempted.

(3) Fee obligation for general patents is waived when a lump sum payment is agreed upon in writing between the inventor or his legal successor and the person authorized to use the patent.

Article 41

(1) With applications for

Recording of a change of person (Article 22, section 2),
Correction of a patent (Article 31, section 2),
Annulment (Article 34, section 3), and
Arbitration (Article 50, section 1)

a fee must be paid in accordance with the fee regulation. If it is not paid the applications are considered as not made.

(2) When lodging a complaint (Articles 27 and 32, section 3) and appeal (Article 38) a fee must be paid in accordance with fee regulations within a time limit specified for that purpose. If it is not paid within the time limit the legal redress is considered as not made. This is not valid if the contested decision is based upon an apparent deficiency in the proceedings which would in the case of fee payment justify its repeal and an order for repayment of the complaint fee.

(3) In the decision on the complaint it can be ordered that the complaint fee is repaid to the plaintiff. This also holds if the complaint or the application is recalled entirely or partially.

(4) In the payment request or in the decision the attention of those authorized for application must be called to the legal consequences of sections 1 and 2.

Article 42

(1) The Patent Office decides on the promptness of the payment of fees.

(2) A delayed payment of the fee may be granted or it may be waived.

(3) The executive board of the Patent Office may issue regulations concerning payment of fees other than cash.

REPRESENTATION AT THE PATENT OFFICE

Article 43

(1) Everyone may be represented in the proceeding at the Patent Office. If payment is made for the representation, the representative must be approved by the Patent Office.

(2) An inventor who has neither home nor residence within the country may participate in Patent Office proceedings regulated by this law and assert his rights to the patent only when he has hired a representative within the country who is admitted at the Patent Office. This representative is authorized to represent in official

patent proceedings, and in civil legal controversies on the patent; he may also submit penalty requests. The location of the Patent Office is defined, in the sense of Article 23 of the civil code, as the place where the assets are located.

THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

Article 44

(1) The industrial division of the Patent Office must promote inventions, must advise inventors and industrial concerns, must examine suitable inventions for their use and must instigate their use.

(2) Branches are formed in the industrial division for:

1. Organization and activation of inventions and for advising inventors and factories.
2. Utilization examination, i.e. examination of inventions for their usefulness, direction, introduction, and control of use.
3. Arbitration of remuneration controversies, granting of use permits for general patents and cancellation of patents (Article 12, section 2).

Article 45

The branches for utilization -- examination submit a report to the applicant or owner of a general patent on the result of the examination for utilization when further examination of the invention is required or when steps are taken for use initiation. If the

particular use is rejected, the report must contain reasons for the rejection.

Article 46

(1) The competent ministries will receive from the industrial division utilization documents concerning the inventions intended for utilization and after possible examination will instigate the utilization.

(2) The ministries must submit a report to the industrial division on the instigated measures.

(3) The industrial division directs the utilization of an invention protected by an exclusive patent only with the agreement of the patentee.

Article 47

(1) The industrial division may finance the development and testing of inventions valuable to the people's economy.

(2) In agreement with the competent ministry the industrial division may send instructors to the factories for speedy introduction of inventions, for promotion of utilization acceptance, as well as for control of the utilization.

Article 48

A person who wishes to use inventions protected by general patents must submit an application for utilization permission to the industrial division, must therein state kind and extent of the

intended utilization, and must furnish valid proposals for remuneration.

Article 49

An invention applied for as a general patent, upon valid application, may not be used publicly before the end of 6 months, reckoned from the issuing day of the notice in accordance with Article 45.

ARBITRATION BRANCHES

Article 50

(1) In the industrial division, branches are formed for arbitrating compensation controversies about general patents which go into effect on the basis of a valid written application.

(2) Each arbitration branch consists of 3 members, two of which must be technical experts. One member will be appointed by the Free German Trade Union. The arbitration branch may consult additional experts.

(3) The result of arbitration negotiations is recorded in writing, and all participants receive a copy.

(4) The proposal for agreement made by the arbitration branch is binding to participants in the controversy, if regular legal action is not taken within 3 months by one party.

GENERAL RULES

Article 51

(1) A person who is prevented by circumstances beyond his control

from adhering to a Patent Office time limit, whose neglect, according to legal rules, results in a legal disadvantage, must be restored to former standing upon request. This does not apply to the time limit on the submitting of applications, for which a priority right may be claimed, and for the time limit for the submitting of a priority declaration (Article 24).

(2) Reinstatement must be applied for in writing at the Patent Office within two months after removal of the impediment. The neglected action must be recovered within this time. The application must state the facts upon which it is based, and the means by which the facts can be authenticated. One year after expiration of the neglected time limit, reinstatement can no longer be applied for, and the neglected action cannot be recovered.

(3) The competent branch responsible for the action to be recovered decides on the application.

(4) A person will receive the rights of a co-user (Article 7) if he, in good faith, used the object of a patent which becomes effective again as result of reinstatement between the time of expiration and reinstatement, or who within this time has taken the necessary steps.

Article 52

In all patent matters those concerned must submit their explanations on factual circumstances completely and truthfully.

Article 53

The German language must be used before the Patent Office;

petitions in other languages will not be considered. In other respects, the rules of paragraph 185 to 191 of the court constitutional law will be applied.

Article 54

The courts are obliged to offer legal assistance to the Patent Office. The courts, upon request by the Patent Office, impose penalties against witnesses and experts, who do not appear and who refuse testimony or its confirmation by oath. The appearance of a witness, who did not appear, may be arranged in the same manner.

VIOLATIONS OF LAW

Article 55

(1) If an invention is used contrary to the rules of Articles 1, 2, 3, and 7, the user may be restrained by proceedings at the patent court initiated by the injured person.

(2) A person who violates the law intentionally or negligently is obligated to the injured person to compensate for the damage resulting therefrom. If the violator is charged with only minor carelessness the patent court may set a fine instead of compensation; and this fine must not be lower than the gain by the violator.

(3) If the claim concerns an invention dealing with a method of preparation of a new material, every material of equal composition is regarded as having been manufactured by the patented method until proof to the contrary can be furnished.

Article 56

Claims on violation of patent rights become null and void in three years starting from the date on which the authorized person received knowledge of the violation and the name of the liable person; without consideration of this knowledge, the claims lapse within 30 years of the violation. If the liable person gained something due to the violation at the cost of the authorized person, he is obliged, even after superannuation, to make remittance in accordance with rules concerning the remittance of an unjustifiable profit.

Article 57

(1) A person who uses an invention intentionally contrary to regulations of Articles 1, 2, 3, and 7, will be punished with a fine and arrest, or one of the two, if a higher punishment is not set in accordance with other regulations.

(2) The execution of punishment occurs only upon request of the damaged person. The request may be recalled.

(3) If punishment has been decided, the injured person is entitled to make public the verdict at the expense of the condemned person, if a justified interest is involved. Extent and type of publication will be decided in the verdict. This authority expires if the decision is not made public within three months after it is legally in force.

Article 58

(1) Instead of each compensation based on this law, a fine may

be awarded to the injured person, in addition to the punishment, upon request by the injured person. The condemned persons are responsible as combined debtors for the fine.

(2) A fine once recognized excludes the right for further compensation claims.

PROCEDURE IN PATENT CONTROVERSIES

Article 59

(1) For all complaints by which a claim arising from one of the legal conditions of this law (patent law suits) is made valid, the patent court is competent without consideration to the value of the matter in dispute. Appeal against verdicts of the patent court is permissible with the Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic if the value of the matter in dispute exceeds 2000 DM.

(2) The patent court is composed of the judge as chairman and two experts as members. The Ministry of Justice will release further rules on the establishment of the patent court.

(3) The parties may be represented at the patent court.

(4) Of the costs which arise in the law suit as the result of the participation of a legitimate representative admitted by the Patent Office, fees up to the amount in accordance with Article 9 of the fee regulation for lawyers and the necessary expenses of the representative must be refunded.

Article 60

(1) The patent court must submit copies of the complaint

documents to the executive committee of the Patent Office. The involved parties must submit to the court the necessary number of their documents. The executive committee of the Patent Office is authorized to inspect the files of the patent court.

(2) The executive board can summon a representative from among the employees of the Patent Office who possesses special technical knowledge in the field of science with which the law suit is concerned. This representative is authorized to submit written explanations to the court, to be present at the hearings, and to make explanations during the hearings, and to question the parties, witnesses, and experts. Written explanations must be submitted to the parties by the court.

(3) The patent court can, upon request or in its official capacity, request the executive board of the Patent Office to send a representative with the qualities described in section 2 to the oral hearings, if it assumes that the representative can add to the better judgment of the technical matter or to the legal evaluation by detailed reports on the course of the granting proceedings. The request must state the facts which the court feels need explanation. If the executive board is of the opinion that none of the persons to be considered are in a position to make reports of their own knowledge on the course of the granting proceedings, the executive board may request written advice instead of sending a representative.

Article 61

(1) If a party to a patent law suit shows that the expense of the law suit according to the full value of the matter in dispute

would considerably endanger his economical position, the patent court may arrange, upon the party's request, that this party's obligation for payment of court expenses be calculated according to a part of the value of the matter in dispute in line with his economic status. From this follows that the favored party also pays the fees of his representative only in accordance with this part of the value of the matter in dispute. If the party is charged with costs of the law suit or if he assumes them, he must refund the court fees paid by his opponent and the fees for the opponent's representative only in accordance with this part of the value in dispute. If costs other than court costs are charged to the opponent or if he assumes them, the representative for the favored party can requisition his fees from the opponent in accordance with the dispute value applying to him.

(2) The application in accordance with section 1 can be submitted for recording at the office of the patent court. The application must be submitted in its essentials before the hearing. After that it may only be submitted if the accepted or determined dispute value is later raised by the court. The opponent must be heard before the decision on the application.

Article 62

A person who has made a complaint in accordance with Article 55 can raise further complaint against the accused about the same or a similar transaction on the basis of another patent only if, through no fault of his, he was not in the position to apply this patent in the previous law suit.

SECURITY

Article 63

Employees of the Patent Office and other persons consulted for cooperation are obliged to secrecy on inventions not yet publicly announced, to avoid punishment.

REMUNERATIONS

Article 64

The Minister for Planning releases special regulations on the remuneration of inventions about to be used.

PATENT PROCLAMATION

Article 65

A person who adds a description to objects or their wrapping which is meant to give the opinion that objects are protected by a patent in accordance with this law or that a patent application has been submitted, or who in public notices, advertisements, business cards or other publications uses a description of that sort, is obliged to give information to everyone upon request on which patent or patent application this description is based.

THE BRANCH FOR INVENTORS

Article 66

To make possible the obtaining, validation and contesting of

patents with little or possibly without expense to the inventor a branch will be set up by the Ministry of Industry with technically qualified employees and employees versed in law for the preparation of application forms and briefs as well as for the representation of the inventor before the Patent Office.

TRANSITION REGULATIONS

Article 67

(1) Patent applications submitted on the basis of the decree of 15 September 1948 on the establishment of a patent, registered design, and trademark application office at the Office for Invention (ZVOBl. pg. 481), are valid as applications in accordance with this law. The date of application at the Office for Inventions applies for priority.

(2) The application fee must be paid within 3 months after this law becomes effective. The registration fee paid to the application branch is charged to the account of the application fee.

(3) The declaration on which kind of patent is being applied for and the explanation in accordance with Article 5, section 2, may be recovered.

Article 68

(1) If the applicant or his legal predecessor completed the invention within the country before 1 January 1949 and recorded it officially in such a fashion that subsequently use by other experts appears possible or the invention is available for use, a publication or publicly announced use following the announcement of deposition or

availability, does not prevent the obtaining of patent protection.

(2) If several have made the invention within the country, independent from one another, before 1 January 1949, the patent belongs to the inventor or legal successor in the following succession,

- (a) he who first made the invention available for use,
- (b) he whose invention was first used publicly, or
- (c) he who first legally announced his invention so that the use by other experts seems possible. The regulations of Article 5, section 1, remain unchanged.

(3) The regulations of sections 1 and 2 do not apply to

- (a) patent applications submitted to the former Reich Patent Office (old patent applications)
- (b) inventions which were completed before 1 July 1944
- (c) applications submitted more than 3 months after this law becomes effective.

(4) Appeals against patents which were granted in accordance with measures of sections 1 to 3, must be made valid in the annulment proceeding according to Articles 34-37.

Article 69

(1) The patent office assumes duties assigned to it by this law in connection with patents (old patents) issued by the former

Reich Patent Office before 8 May 1945 and which are still effective.

(2) The Patent Office enters these patents in the patent register in accordance with the following regulations.

Article 70

(1) Rights can no longer be granted for patents which have exceeded the 18th year of their validity.

(2) Patents which do not come under the regulation of section 1, and which were still in force on 8 May 1945, can be made valid within 6 months after the effective date of this law only if their maintenance as general patent or exclusive patent is applied for in writing at the Patent Office by the owner authorized at the time.

Article 71

(1) Old patents which belonged to dispossessed establishments or other dispossessed persons will be registered on behalf of the owner to whom the establishment of finances of the dispossessed were transferred, in accordance with the legal regulations released on 8 May 1945. The same holds for old patents which belonged to the owners or partners of the expropriated establishments and which served these establishments. Justification must be established by submission of official documents when applying for maintenance of the patent.

(2) Rights from dispossessed old patents can be claimed by the new owner in accordance with section 1 after the effective date of legal regulations mentioned in section 1.

(3) Rights and obligations derived from patents which were transferred to the peoples' property on the basis of regulations released on 8 May 1945 will be recognized in accordance with regulations concerning general patents by a technically qualified ministry of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 72

(1) Monopoly organizations of the kind described in Article 24, section 4, of the constitution of the German Democratic Republic, even if they were not affected by expropriation measures within the German Democratic Republic, cannot claim rights from old patents or old patent applications.

(2) The same holds for old patents and old patent applications of war criminals and active National-Socialists if they did not receive voting rights in the law of 11 November 1949 on the cancellation of expiation measures and the granting of the rights of citizenship to former members and followers of the Nazi Party and officers of the fascist army (GBL. pg. 59). The regulation of Article 71, section 1, remains unchanged.

Article 73

(1) Anyone who through no fault of his own neglected the time limit of Article 70, section 2, must be returned to former status upon request.

(2) The regulations of Article 51, section 2, sentence 1 to 3, and sections 3 and 4 are to be similarly applied.

Article 74

(1) The patent administration office has the final decision on applications in accordance with Articles 70, section 2, and 73, section 1. The decision is retroactive to the effective date of this law, without infringement of the regulation of Article 51, section 4.

(2) The Patent Office can demand the submission of documents on the patent as well as information and decisions on proceedings of the former Reich Patent Office or notarized copies thereof. It may refuse the application if the patentee does not submit the mentioned documents within a certain time limit, and if other documents do not offer sufficient facts about the existence and contents of the patent to the Patent Office.

Article 75

(1) Indexes of patents kept in force will be made public in the patent gazette.

(2) If the patent description has not yet been issued it will be made up.

Article 76

(1) Annual fees must be paid as of 1 July 1948 for old patents.

(2) The old patent will not be recorded in the patent register and cannot be made valid if the fees are not paid after issuance of an official payment request (Article 39, section 4) and within the time limit set therein.

Article 77

(1) The patent applications submitted to the former Reich Patent Office before 8 May 1945 and which have not yet been processed, will be handled according to application priority by the former Reich Patent Office, for the applicant entitled at that time, if the original application documents and possibly existing examination forms together with application for further handling of a general patent or exclusive patent is submitted together with payment of the application fee within six months after this law becomes effective. The regulations of Articles 71 and 72 are similarly applied. The regulation of Article 39, section 1, is valid for the payment of the application fee.

(2) The examination branches have final say on applications in accordance with section 1.

(3) The regulations of Article 73 on reinstatement to former status are similarly applicable.

(4) The temporary protection afforded by proclamation made by the former Reich Patent Office remains effective until 6 months after this law becomes effective. The protection continues even further, if an application in accordance with section 1 has been made until the decision on refusal of the application is given or till the patent application has been completely processed, if the application has been accepted.

Article 78

Regulations in accordance with Article 76 are valid for patents which have been issued on the basis of old patent applications.

Article 79

Rights and obligations derived from patents which on the basis of Articles 67 to 78 would be at the disposal of a legal custodian of the peoples' property, will be recognized as general patents by the Ministry for Industry.

FINAL REGULATIONS

Article 80

With the effective date of this law, the following laws, ordinances, regulations, and proclamations expire:

- (1) Decree of 15 September 1948 on the establishment of a branch at the Office for Inventions for patent, registered design and trademark applications, insofar as this decree deals with patent applications (ZVOBl. pg. 481).
- (2) Article 8, section 3, of the decree of 15 September 1948 on the promotion of inventions and the utilization of the industrial suggestion system. (ZVOBl. pg. 483)
- (3) The patent law of 5 May 1936 (RGBl. II, pg. 117).
- (4) Application regulations of 11 July 1936 for patents (Bl. f. Patent-, Muster-, u. Zeichenwesen 1936, pg. 132).
- (5) Regulations of 11 July 1936 on the naming of the invention (Bl. f. Patent-, Muster-, u. Zeichenwesen 1936, pg. 137).
- (6) Decree of 6 July 1936 on the Reich Patent Office (RGBl. II

pg. 219).

(7) Law of 5 May 1936 on official patent fees (RGBl. II pg. 142).

(8) Decree of 10 September 1936 on the submitting of patent law suits to the General Courts of Justice (RGBl. II pg. 299).

(9) Decree of 30 September 1936 on appeal procedure in patent matters at the Supreme Court of the Reich (RGBl. II pg. 316).

(10) Patent attorney law of 28 September 1933 (RGBl. I pg. 669), see Article 81.

(11) Law of 4 September 1938 on admission to the practice of patent law (RGBl. I pg. 1150).

(12) Decree of 1 September 1939 on measures in the field of patent, registered design, and trademark law (RGBl. II pg. 958).

(13) Second Decree of 9 November 1940 on measures in the field of patent, registered design, and trademark law (RGBl. II pg. 256).

(14) Decree of 10 January 1942 on special measures in patent and registered design law (RGBl. II pg. 81).

(15) Decree of 12 July 1942 on the handling of inventions by staff members (RGBl. I. pg. 466).

(16) General directives of 10 October 1944 for the remuneration of staff inventions (RAnz. No 271).

(17) Second Decree of 12 May 1943 on special measures in patent and registered design law. (RGBl. II pg. 150)

(18) Decree of 15 January 1944 on the limitation of publications in the field of patents (RGBl II, pg. 5).

(19) Third Decree of 16 January 1945 on special measures for patent and registered design law (RGBl. II pg. 11).

Article 81

(1) The patent proceedings now pending before the regular courts will be transferred in status quo to the courts declared competent by this law.

(2) Proceedings on annulment or recalling of an old patent or on issuing of a compulsory license which were initiated with the former Reich Patent Office and not yet completed, will not be continued at the Patent Office. They may be newly instituted by application insofar as it is permissible by this law.

(3) The regulations of Articles 9, 10, 11, 13, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, and 60 of the patent attorney law of 28 September 1933 continue to be valid until the release of corresponding regulations. For the same time, the authorizations of 28 September 1933 based on the patent attorney law, the examination decree for patent attorneys, and the announcement on the vocational designations of permit holders, continue to be valid according to the general legal regulations. The revocation of the representation authorization, based on Articles 3 and 61 of the patent attorney law, is annulled.

Article 82

The Ministry of Planning will be authorized, with approval of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance to release

regulations for the implementation of this law and for the adjustment of other laws to the rules of this law.

Article 83

This law becomes effective on 1 October 1950.

Berlin, 6 September 1950.

The above law, prepared on 9 September 1950 by the President of the Provisional People's Council, is herewith proclaimed:

Berlin, 16 September 1950.

The President
of the German Democratic Republic

W. Pieck

STAT

LAW ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE FOR INVENTIONS AND PATENTS
WITHIN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

6 September 1950

Article 1

(1) For the execution of the tasks resulting from the patent law of 6 September 1950 (GBL. pg. 989) the

"Office for Inventions and Patents
of the German Democratic Republic"

will be established.

(2) Berlin is the location of the Office for Inventions and Patents.

Article 2

The tasks handled to date by the Office for Inventions on the basis of

the decree of 15 September 1948 on the establishment of a branch for patent, registered design, and trademark applications in the Office for Inventions (ZVOBl. pg. 481),

and

the decree of 15 September 1948 on the promotion of inventions and the utilization of the industrial suggestion system (ZVOBl. pg. 483),

as well as

the additionally released implementation regulations
of 15 September 1948 (ZVOBl. pg. 484).

will be assumed by the Office for Inventions and Patents until
further regulations are issued, even if this is not included
in the patent law.

Article 3

The Minister of Planning will release regulations necessary
for the implementation of this law.

Article 4

The law becomes effective on 1 October 1950.

Berlin, 6 September 1950.

The above law, prepared on 9 September 1950 by the President
of the Provisional People's Council, is herewith proclaimed.

Berlin, 16 September 1950.

The President
of the German Democratic Republic

W. Pieck

STAT

DECREE ON THE REGISTRATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

15 February 1951

For better drafting of the available personnel and material resources in the research and development agencies and to enable them to unfold completely the registration of all scientific and technical research and development agencies is necessary. Therefore it is resolved:

Article 1

The Federal Planning Commission, center for research and engineering, maintains a register of scientific and technical research and development agencies. It is the duty of all scientific and technical research and development agencies to register according to Article 2. The registration must be executed by 31 May 1951.

Article 2

The following are to be interpreted as scientific and technical research and development agencies:

(1) The institutes and laboratories of the German Academy of Sciences; those of the German Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the German Academy of Architecture as well as those of the universities and colleges.

(2) Research or development establishments of the German

Bureau of Weights and Measures, the testing stations of the German Bureau for Testing Materials and Goods, the Geological Commission and the Meteorological Service.

(3) The institutes, research agencies, and development establishments directly subordinate to the ministries and independent state secretaries.

(4) The research and development establishments subordinate to people's enterprises or their associations.

(5) The research and development establishments subordinate to the provincial district, and the local governments.

(6) Research and development establishments (for example, construction offices, laboratories, etc.) which are supported by private contractors with or without affiliations with production enterprises, insofar as they perform functions according to definitions of Article 3, in the fields of science (including medicine, biology, agriculture, and forestry).

Article 3

As research and development in the sense of this ordinance are to be interpreted:

- (1) Tasks of fundamental research,
- (2) Tasks of applied research which aim for economic utilization of old or new scientific facts or fundamentals,
- (3) Tasks in the utilization of scientific results for the

purpose of building pilot plants or for the development of production methods and technical utilities of all kinds (for example, machines, implements, vehicles, signal installations, fuels, medical implements and apparatus, etc.),

(4) Tasks in the improvement of a known industrial, trade, agricultural, or forestry method or in the improvement of an establishment necessary for it,

(5) Tasks in the introduction of a new method for the preparation of an industrial, trade, agricultural, or forestry product,

(6) Tasks in the improvement of known or the development of new medical research methods and drugs.

Article 4

(1) Each research or development agency identified in paragraph 2 requests registration in the register with the Central Bureau for Research and Engineering through the office having authority over it. The chairman of the Federal Planning Commission judges the application with the approval of the proper ministries or offices. The research or development agency will obtain information on registration with the proper office. This notice includes information showing the special fields to which the research and development agencies have been delegated for registration.

(2) Suggestions for improvements and inventions by workers made in connection with their work remain unaffected by the above. They are to be treated in accordance with the laws of the Bureau

for Inventions and Patents.

Article 5

(1) Each research or development agency must prepare an identification card according to the regulations of the Central Bureau for Research and Engineering. This identification card is initially submitted along with the application for registration to the proper office of the Central Bureau for Research and Engineering. Existing research and development agencies must submit it by 31 March 1951. It is annually renewable until 31 January, according to status as of 1 January.

(2) The identification card contains information concerning legal and personnel conditions, technical facilities, and the financing of the research or development agency. The director of the research or development agency is responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in the identification card.

Article 6

(1) The Central Bureau for Research and Engineering will provide the Ministry of Finance of the German Democratic Republic with a list of the registered research and development agencies by 30 June 1951. It is the duty of the Ministry of Finance to stop all financing of non-registered research and development agencies beginning 1 July 1951.

(2) Research and development agencies financed privately and which are not registered may be closed by orders of the Federal Planning Commission through the Ministry of the Interior of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 7

The offices delegated to the research and development agencies are responsible for the execution of this ordinance to the Federal Planning Commission, thus

for an institute of the German Academy of Sciences, the German Academy of Agricultural Sciences or the German Academy of Architecture:

the director and the competent Ministry,

for an institute of a university or college:

the president and the competent Ministry,

for a research or development agency, which is directly subordinate to a special ministry,

the special ministry,

for a research or development agency of a people's enterprise or a combine of people's enterprises:

the proper combine and the proper competent ministry,

for a research or development agency which is subordinate to a provincial government:

the research and engineering division of the provincial government,

for a research or development agency of a district or communal enterprise, of a private enterprise as well as for a private research

or development agency:

the research and engineering division of the provincial government involved.

Article 8

The chairman of the Federal Planning Commission decrees implementation regulations for this decree in agreement with the competent ministries of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 9

This decree becomes effective with its proclamation.

Berlin, 15 February 1951.

The Government
of the German Democratic Republic

Grotewohl
Prime Minister

Federal Planning Commission

The Chairman
Rau
Deputy Prime Minister

DECREE ON THE REORGANIZATION OF ADVANCED EDUCATION [HOCHSCHULWESEN]

22 February 1951

With the beginning of the Five-Year Plan our universities, colleges, research institutes, libraries, museums and other scientific institutions are being confronted with new and more important tasks, which require greater qualifications and more intensified study, teaching and research.

Although the sciences and institutions in West Germany are being exploited for Anglo-American war preparations, our universities, colleges and scientific institutions must direct their study, teaching and research in the interests of progressive development in the struggle for peace and restoration of German unity on a democratic basis.

This further development of a progressive, peace-serving German science requires a centralization of control of advanced education.

Therefore, the Government of the German Democratic Republic has enacted the following decree:

I.

CENTRALIZATION OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND CREATION OF A STATE

SECRETARIAT

Article 1

(1) The entire program of advanced education, including teaching

and scientific research work in our universities and colleges, as well as the supervision of scientific libraries, museums and related institutions of scientific character, ^{is} the concern of the Republic.

(2) This decree does not affect the status of church institutions existing at its inception.

Article 2

(1) In accordance with Article 5 of the law of 8 November 1950 on the government of the German Democratic Republic, a State Secretariat for Advanced Education with special jurisdiction is established for unified central control of the entire advanced education program and for accomplishment of a basic reform of advanced education.

(2) The main department for advanced education of the Ministry of People's Education of the German Democratic Republic and the departments for advanced education of the ministries of People's Education of the Laender are dissolved.

Article 3

The main duties of the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic are:

(1) Central administration and coordination of scientific work in the universities, colleges, scientific libraries, museums and related institutions of scientific character in the German Democratic Republic and creation of a suitable organization for advanced education.

(2) The development of a progressive life in the universities, colleges, scientific libraries, museums and related institutions of scientific character in the German Democratic Republic -- progressive and dedicated to peace and German unity.

(3) The organization of study, teaching and research on the basis of progressive science.

(4) Intensification of study among blue-collar workers and peasants.

(5) Training of qualified candidates and the continued advanced training of the faculty.

(6) Supplying of universities, colleges, scientific libraries, museums and related institutions of scientific character with progressive scientific literature and necessary teaching equipment.

(7) Support and promoting of scientists, within the limits of cultural regulations, in the fulfillment of their tasks for the realization of the people's economic plans.

II.

INSTITUTIONS FOR ADVANCED EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC LIBRARIES,
MUSEUMS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC CHARACTER
WHICH ARE DIRECTLY SUBORDINATE TO THE STATE SECRETARIAT FOR
ADVANCED EDUCATION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Article 4

If the laws and decrees of the Government of the German

Democratic Republic do not otherwise specify, the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic shall exercise direct control and supervision over all institutions mentioned in Article 1.

Article 5

(1) It shall be the duty of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic and of the appropriate ministries, or state secretariats with special jurisdiction, to make proposals to the State Secretariat for Advanced Education for the expert supervision and guidance of the specialized Faculties of those institutions which are under their jurisdiction and the jurisdiction of the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) The State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic and the appropriate ministries, or state secretariats with special jurisdiction, may, with the approval of the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic, exercise expert control over those institutions which are subordinate to the State Secretariat.

(3) In the preparation of study programs or examination programs for the faculties of institutions subordinate to the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic, the State Secretariat must have the participation of the State Planning Commission for faculties under its jurisdiction or of the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction.

Commission or to the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction, the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic is especially responsible for:

(1) the completion of a basic education in social science and language by all students in the institutions for advanced education of the German Democratic Republic, according to the directives to be issued by the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic in cooperation with the State Planning Commission and the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction,

(2) the ^{assurance} ~~assurance~~ of specialized study, in the sense of progressive science -- together with the State Planning Commission and the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic

(3) the consolidation of all administrative problems in the institutions for advanced education (structure, statutes, study plans, examination plans, regulations governing the trial teaching period, school year, teachers' salaries, index of courses, etc.)

(4) the approval of all study programs (study plans including lecture programs, schedules, examination plans, regulation of professional practices, etc.) -- on the basis of suggestions of the State Planning Commission and the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic

(5) the coordination of all questions concerning the completion of existing schools for higher education and the equipping of new ones, and concerning faculties, institutes and departments

(6) the standardization of teaching of the basic natural sciences, in agreement with the State Planning Commission and the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction

(7) the appointment (determining of official title and teaching province) of professors and associate professors (including directors and associate directors of institutions of higher education for blue-collar workers and peasants) as well as the confirmation of rectors, directors and their assistants of institutions of higher education, deans, assistant deans and department chiefs in institutions of higher education, managers of institutes, clinics, scientific libraries and museums, on the basis of suggestions of the State Planning Commission or of the appropriate ministry or state secretariat with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic and with the agreement of the Ministry of the Interior of the German Democratic Republic

(8) the planned training of scientific candidates and scientific assistants as well as the advanced education of associate professors -- on the basis of suggestions, and with the cooperation, of the State Planning Commission or the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic

(9) the fixing of students quotas for institutions of higher education on the basis of the plan as well as the basic regulation of student affairs (study supervision, examinations, change of higher

education institution, change of transportation direction, scholarships, etc.)

(10) all basic problems of the institutions of higher education for blue-collar workers and peasants, with the exception of investment, budget and material-supply matters, in agreement with the State Planning Commission and the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic

(11) the regulation of basic and central questions with regard to organizational and personnel matters in scientific libraries, museums and related institutions of scientific character

(12) the ~~assurance~~ that institutions of higher education are adequately supplied with scientific literature, especially with literature from the institutions of higher education of the Soviet Union, and with teaching material corresponding to the central tasks of the people's economic plans.

Article 7

The State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic is authorized, in the areas mentioned in Article 6, and in agreement with the State Planning Commission or the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction, to issue directives which shall be binding for all institutions of higher education subordinate to the State Planning Commission and the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction. The State Secretariat for Advanced Education is authorized to supervise the fulfillment of these directives.

IV.

THE DUTIES OF THE STATE SECRETARIAT FOR ADVANCED EDUCATION OF THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN THE FIELD OF SPECIAL EDUCATIONArticle 8

The State Secretariat for Advanced Education, together with the State Planning Commission and the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction, is responsible for the teaching of social science and for specialized study, in the sense of progressive science, in the special schools.

V.

ASSUMPTION OF FUNDS

Article 9

The necessary funds for the installations according to Article 4 shall be taken over in full amount by the budget of the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

VI.

FINAL REGULATIONS

Article 10

Executive regulations to this Decree are to be issued by the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic in agreement with the State Planning Commission, the ministries

of Interior and Finance of the German Democratic Republic and, in special cases, with the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 11

(1) This Decree becomes effective on 1 March 1951.

(2) Regulations contrary to this Decree are superseded at the same time.

Berlin 22 February 1951

The Government of the
German Democratic Republic

Grotewohl

Prime Minister

Ministry of People's Education

Wandel

Minister

STAT

FIRST EXECUTIVE REGULATION TO THE DECREE ON THE REORGANIZATION OF
ADVANCED EDUCATION

3 March 1951

In accordance with Article 10 of the decree of 22 February 1951 on the reorganization of higher education (Law Bulletin page 123), and in agreement with the State Planning Commission, the ministries of Interior and Finance and the appropriate ministries of the German Democratic Republic, the following executive regulation is issued:

With Regard to Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Decree

ARTICLE 1

The departments for people's higher education, which were subordinate to the departments for higher education of the ministries of people's education of the Laender, shall continue to exist within the ministries of people's education of the Laender.

ARTICLE 2

Under the plan a position shall be created in the ministries of people's education of the Laender for a liaison man for higher education problems. The liaison man shall inform the Minister of People's Education on university and college matters in the Land. He is not authorized to issue order to the universities and colleges; however, the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic may authorize him to execute special tasks.

ARTICLE 3

(1) All proceedings resulting from the activities of the

departments of higher education of the ministries of people's education of the Laender, with the exception of personal matters, are to be terminated. The files in question (with the exception of personal files) shall be handled in accordance with the decree of 28 December 1949 on the preservation of files and documents not needed in business proceedings (Ministerial Gazette 1950, page 1). Precautions shall be taken so that individual files can be sent upon request to the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) Personal files of the departments of higher education of the ministries of people's education of the Laender shall be sent to the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic. Details for the examination shall be regulated according to special directives of the personnel department of the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

(3) If the files, in exceptional cases, cannot be terminated, they shall be sent to the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic, with detailed explanations of previous actions and suggestions for future action. Current correspondence between the departments of higher education of the Laender and the universities and colleges shall be terminated. If necessary the universities and colleges should be advised to communicate directly with the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

ARTICLE 4

The State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German

Democratic Republic, together with the ministries of people's education of the Laender, shall determine the details of the assumption of the duties of the former departments of higher education of the ministries of people's education of the Laender.

With Regard to
~~2~~ Article 4 of the Decree:

ARTICLE 5

The State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic shall exercise direct supervision and control over the following universities, scientific libraries and museums:

A. Universities

Humboldt University, Berlin
 Rostock University
 Greifswald University
 Leipzig University
 Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg
 Friedrich Schiller University, Jena

B. Scientific Libraries

Center for Scientific Literature, Berlin
 Public Scientific Library, Berlin
 German Library, Leipzig
 Land Library, Weimar
 Saxony's Land Library, Dresden
 Land Library, Schwerin
 University and Land Library, Halle (Saale)

Land and College Library, Potsdam

C. Scientific Museums

Museum for German History, Berlin

Goethe-Schiller Museum, Weimar

Land Museum for Prehistory, Halle (Saale)

ARTICLE 6

The former duties of the departments of higher education of the ministries of people's education of the Laender, conferred upon them by the temporary work order of 23 May 1949 for universities and scientific colleges, by the first executive regulation of 24 October 1949 to the temporary work order (regulations for activities of administrative directors), by the decree of 22 March 1950 on the employment relations of scientific assistants and scientific auxiliary assistants in the universities (Ministerial Gazette page 27), and by other regulations for institutions of higher education, are to be taken over, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 7 and 8 below, by the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

ARTICLE 7

(1) All professors and associate professors, including the directors and associate directors of the faculties of blue-collar worker and peasant universities which are directly subordinate to the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic, shall be appointed by the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) Lecturers, assistants and teachers shall be appointed by

the rector of the university, with the prior concurrence of the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

(3) Employees and scientific coworkers who are not part of the faculty (with the exception of scientific assistants), of the salary groups XII to V inclusive, shall be appointed and dismissed by the administrative director of the university. The State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic shall be informed of these actions through the file and the circulating list of changes. Employees in salary group IV and higher shall be employed by the administrative director of the university, with the prior agreement of the State Secretary for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

ARTICLE 8

(1) The jurisdiction of the personnel office of the administrative directors of the universities shall be enlarged as follows:

1. All personal affairs of the faculty and of scientific assistants shall go through the personnel office.

2. All personal files, including those of the faculty and scientific assistants shall be concentrated exclusively in the personnel office and handled as confidential. The personal files of the students shall remain with the deans of students.

3. The provisions of 1 and 2 above shall also apply to university clinics and all institutions attached to the universities.

(2) The personnel offices of the administrative directors shall be regulated by special regulations of the personnel department of the State Secretariat for Advanced Education, in accordance with corresponding directives of the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

With Regard to
Article 6 of the Decree

ARTICLE 9

The State Planning Commission and the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic shall exercise direct supervision and control over the following colleges:

The State Planning Commission

College for Planned Economy, Berlin

The Ministry of Interior

German Administration Academy "Walter Ulbricht", Forst-Zinna

The Ministry of Heavy Industry

Technical College, Dresden

School of Mines, Freiberg (Saxony)

The Ministry of Reconstruction

State College of Architecture, Weimar

The Ministry of People's Education

College for Applied Arts, Berlin

State College for Graphics and Bookcraft, Leipzig
 German Musical Academy, Berlin
 State Musical Academy, Weimar
 State Musical Academy, Leipzig
 State College for Creative Arts, Dresden
 Musical Academy, Halle (Saale)
 German Theater Institute, Weimar
 Pedagogic College, Potsdam
 College for Physical Culture, Leipzig

ARTICLE 10

(1) The appointment of teachers according to Article 6, number 7 of the decree or the transfer of the duty takes place through the State Planning Commission or the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic upon presentation of the nomination or confirmation of the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) Articles 7 and 8 of this executive regulation shall apply to lecturers, assistants, authorized teachers, to non-faculty employees and scientific associates. Here the State Planning Commission or the appropriate ministries or state secretariats with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic shall take the place of the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic.

With Regard to
Article 7 of the Decree

ARTICLE 11

Official communications of the State Secretariat for Advanced

Education of the German Democratic Republic with higher education institutions, scientific libraries, museums and related institutions of scientific character, which are under direct management and supervision of the State Planning Commission or an appropriate ministry or state secretariats with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic, go as a rule through the State Planning Commission or through the appropriate ministry or state secretariat with special jurisdiction of the German Democratic Republic. If in exceptional cases the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic directly communicates with these institutions for higher education, the State Planning Commission or the appropriate ministry or the state secretariat with special jurisdiction must be informed.

With regard to
Article 8 of the Decree

ARTICLE 12

All teaching plans of all special schools of the German Democratic Republic with regard to the social sciences and to the progressive scientific basis of special study must be approved by the State Secretariat for Advanced Education of the German Democratic Republic. The same applies to training plans for teaching personnel.

ARTICLE 13

Final Provision

This executive regulation becomes effective on 1 March 1951.

Berlin 3 March 1951

The State Secretariat for Higher Education

Professor Doctor Harig

State Secretary

STAT

DECRET ON THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1951, THE FIRST YEAR OF THE
FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

14 March 1951

The fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan drawn up by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany for the reconstruction and development of the people's economy in the German Democratic Republic will begin with the people's economic plan for 1951. The task of the plan for 1951 is to create conditions for a successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan and to speed up considerably the development in all sectors of the economy. Important new productions must be undertaken; the raw material base must be broadened and disproportions in the economy eliminated. The introduction and further use of technological processes and mechanization are the most significant factors in achieving increased labor productivity and lower production costs. To fulfill industry's tremendous tasks efforts must be concentrated on heavy machine construction and energy production, on the expanded production of steel mills and mines, on the construction of shipyards and the production of synthetic fibers. The entire economy depends upon the rapid development of these areas. Transportation facilities must be extended, and the postal and communications systems improved to satisfy our needs. A very important way to increase production and reduce costs -- which accomplishments are important for the welfare of the people -- is to make economical use of raw materials, fuel and materials. Local material reserves must be fully utilized in economic development. In order to prepare for the future elimination of food rationing, the overall development of agriculture must be ensured and animal and vegetable production

considerably increased.

The people will be supplied with larger quantities of textiles and other better-quality industrial products in accordance with increased production and stepped-up exports. The wages of the working population are to be gradually improved. The rapid development of cultural and social institutions is connected with all these measures.

The fulfillment ahead of time of the Two-Year Plan and of the people's economic plan for 1950 has laid the foundation for further great reconstruction. The working people have created a wide mass movement for the fulfillment of plans. The activists, the quality brigades, the labor heroes, and the brigades for improvement of work norms have proved themselves able to handle great and difficult tasks. The alliance between blue-collar workers, peasants and the intelligentsia has been strengthened. The activity of scientists and researchers is more and more concerned with the daily tasks of plan fulfillment.

The gross production of industry and the handicrafts exceeded the 1950 production quota by 9 percent. An increase of 26 percent over 1949 was thereby achieved. The participation of the people's industry in this success was great. Private industrial enterprises and the handicrafts again developed their initiative and contributed to fulfillment of the tasks. The number employed in the people's industry was 260,000 more than in the preceding year. Labor productivity in the people's industrial enterprises increased 13.5 percent and the wages of blue-collar workers, an average of 13 percent. The youth-training plan was fulfilled 96 percent. The

number of apprentices was increased to 500,000. Production costs of the people's industries were further reduced. Vegetable production reached the prewar level, partly even surpassed it. Agricultural acreage increased 2.6 percent. The animal husbandry plan was fulfilled 98.6 percent for cattle and 99.7 percent for hogs. The circulation period of railroad freight cars was reduced to 3.86 days from the 4.05 days of the preceding year, and the daily running time of locomotives in passenger and freight traffic was increased.

On the basis of these important successes, the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic was able to take a number of important measures for the improvement of the living standard of the population. Wages were considerably increased and favorable credits were given old settlers, new peasants and resettlers; meat and fat rations were increased and the rationing of some articles was eliminated. It was possible to reduce prices considerably in the state commercial organizations in 1950. At the same time cultural, health and social institutions were developed and improved. The population has thus profited greatly as a result of hard work, and the general living standard has been raised. The success of 1950 was made possible and ensured by the correct policy of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and by the support of friendly countries -- especially the socialist Soviet Union. Our young Republic was accepted in the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, and a close political and economic cooperation was established with the Soviet Union, the countries of the people's democracies and the People's Republic of China.

The plan for 1951 corresponds with the peaceful policy of the

Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. This policy is against the aggressive remilitarization of West Germany and against the imperialistic war policy of the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France. It is in agreement with the decisions of the Prague Conference of Foreign Ministers, of the World Peace Congress and with the friendly Germany policy of the great Soviet Union. The fulfillment of the plan for 1951, therefore, serves the cause of German unity and peace.

1951 is a year for serious and strenuous work. The successful fulfillment of the people's economic plan for 1951 requires the even greater mobilization and activation of blue-collar workers, working peasants and industrious intelligentsia. At the same time the energetic help of the handicrafts and the cooperation of private enterprises is greatly needed. The plan proves to the entire German population that all Germany can live in peace and prosperity without imperialistic enslavement -- supported by its own power -- and with the help of the socialist Soviet Union.

The fulfillment of the plan requires the tireless vigilance of state organs and the entire population against all enemy attacks directed against the peaceful reconstruction of the German Democratic Republic.

With the successful fulfillment of the people's economic plan for 1951, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, the German Democratic Republic will be politically and economically stabler and will be a powerful support of a unified, peaceful and democratic Germany.

Well aware of the great national responsibility, the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic enacted the following law:

MAIN TASKS OF THE 1951 PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PLAN

Article 1

The following main tasks are to be fulfilled within the 1951 people's economic plan:

(1) Industrial gross production is to be increased 17.9 percent compared with 1950.

(2) Agricultural gross production is to be increased 9 percent through increased yields, enlarged acreage and increased cattle stocks.

(3) Technical improvements and the mechanization of production are to be expedited. A higher level of production technique is to be achieved in the people's industrial enterprises through reconstruction plans.

(4) Industry is to start producing new goods hitherto imported.

(5) Foreign trade with the Soviet Union, the countries of the people's democracies and the People's Republic of China is to be expanded rapidly. Raw materials and food are especially to be imported.

(6) The productivity of blue-collar workers in the people's and similar industries is to be increased an average of 14.7 percent over 1950. The young are to be trained for skilled work, and blue-

and white-collar workers are to be skilled.

(7) The total amount of state investments for production installations, and cultural, housing and social constructions is to be increased 38 percent over 1950. New investments must be concentrated in industrial transportation and agricultural centers, as well as in those productions which did not previously exist in the German Democratic Republic.

(8) The distribution and consumption of raw materials, fuels and energy are to be governed by the principle of utmost economy and according to rational consumption norms.

(9) Science, research and development are to be concentrated especially on new production and the improvement of production technique. Scientific research, inventions and suggestions for improvement are to be utilized immediately for the development of the people's economy. Domestic raw material sources are to be expanded greatly.

(10) Production costs in the people's economy are to be decisively reduced -- 5.7 percent in industry. Costs in the people's construction industry are to be reduced 7.0 percent.

(11) The strictest financial discipline, based upon the State budget and the financial plans, must be maintained.

(12) In accordance with the aims of the Five-Year Plan the living standard of the population is to be steadily increased, through increased production, further improvement in the quality of consumer goods, adequate price regulations in state commercial

organizations and the wide application of wages "by work output" -- as well as by the provision of 1.7 billion DM for health care and 1.8 billion DM for cultural development.

(13) The education system is to be improved on the basis of progressive scientific knowledge. Cultural institutions must support the fulfillment of the people's economic plan through development of a progressive democratic culture.

Article 2

The 1951 people's economic plan establishes tasks and their development for the following areas:

- I. Industry
- II. Agriculture
- III. Hydroeconomy
- IV. Forestry
- V. Transportation
- VI. Postal and communications systems
- VII. Investments
- VIII. Research and technique
- IX. Geological explorations
- X. Manpower
- XI. Production costs in people's enterprises
- XII. Foreign trade
- XIII. Distribution of materials
- XIV. Commodity turnover
- XV. Living standard of the population
- XVI. Handicraft

- XVII. Communal economy
- XVIII. Health
- XIX. Youth development
- XX. Culture

Article 3

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

(1) Gross industrial production in the German Democratic Republic is to be increased in 1951 17.9 percent over 1950. Gross production of particular industrial branches should reach the following levels compared with 1950:

	1951 to 1950
	in percents
Power	115.3
Mining	108.9
Metallurgy	114.0
Machine construction	125.2
Electrotechnique	119.8
Precision mechanics and optics	156.2
Chemical industry	112.6
Construction materials	122.9
Lumber industry	100.6
Textile industry	116.3
Leather, shoes, tobacco products and candies	109.2
Cellulose and paper	110.2
Polygraphic industry	110.0
Raw timber, bark and resin production	93.2
Food industry	128.0

The share of people's and similar enterprises in the total industrial production is to be 76.6 percent at the end of 1951.

(2) The quantitative production increase of industrial products in people's and similar industrial enterprises is to be accompanied by solution of the following tasks:

(a) Improvement in quality of goods produced

(b) Increase of labor productivity through improved production techniques and wide utilization of the experience of activists and competition movements

(c) Reduction of production costs and fulfillment of financial plans

(d) Utilization of all production capacities, organization of a wide system of cooperation among all people's and similar enterprises and private supply enterprises

(e) Most economical and suitable use of investments, preservation of existing installations and concentration on new installations

(3) In order to achieve production goals the following measures are particularly to be fulfilled:

(a) The Ministry of Heavy Industry

All possibilities for increased output are to be utilized in bituminous coal mines and a new bituminous coal base prepared. The output of raw lignite is to be increased 5.7 percent and

briquette production, at least 5.2 percent. Production bottlenecks are to be eliminated in mines and briquette factories. Briquette production of industrial blocks (half-stones, squares) is to be increased and the quality improved.

The reconstruction of the power-producing sector of the economy is to be continued rapidly. Energy consumption is to be better organized, so that present power failures will be eliminated.

Copper-ore mining is to be rapidly enlarged and production in the Sangerhausen Pit resumed in the third quarter.

The quality of all rolling mill products is to be decisively improved in 1951 and the production of seamless steel pipes, sheet metals for deep drawing and [?] fast established.

The mining of iron, lead, and other ores is to be rapidly expanded.

By the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1951 the first blast furnace of the East Metallurgical Combine is to be in production and production begun in the lower pit furnaces in the West Metallurgical Combine.

The reconstruction of the Doehlen High-Grade Steel Mill is to be started at once and the production of high-grade steel quickly developed. The extraction of potassium salt is further to be increased and the production of products containing 50 to 60 percent potassium salt should be particularly encouraged.

The extraction of pyrites from pyrite-poor minerals is to be

developed through new methods of preparation, and production increased 8 percent.

The chemical industry is to focus its attention on the development of synthetic fibers, especially nylon and orlon, etc., as well as the preparation of key chemical products, e.g., soda ash, caustic soda, sulphuric acid and new basic pharmaceutical products.

For the production of synthetic fibers resin-poor plastic materials are to be processed and new areas of application developed. The phenol-containing waste waters of the chemical industry are to be utilized in order to increase the production of phenol. The production of construction materials and fireproof products is to be increased considerably in order to safeguard large investments.

(b) The Ministry of Machine Construction

The building up of a large and capable heavy machine industry for the production of tooling machines, dynamos, metallurgical and coal-industry equipment, transport and lifting devices and merchant vessels.

Production of important manufactures not hitherto produced in the German Democratic Republic.

Establishment of a plan for the cooperation of all appropriate people's and similar industries and the signing of private industrial enterprises to long-term contracts.

Utilization of all means to equalize loads in available facilities, especially by working in several shifts, and through regulated material supply and new work methods.

(c) Ministry of Light Industry

Strictest economy with logs and lumber, increase of cellulose production 10.0 percent and improvement of its quality.

Improved production in the textile industry which should be manifested in better quality and the ability to meet the seasonal textile needs of the people.

The economical utilization of raw materials in the leather and shoe industry.

(d) The State Secretariat for Food and Luxuries

Commissioning of new fishing vessels, by October 1951 at the latest. To put into production on schedule the processing capacities for rape-seeds and vegetable oils as well as installations for margarine production and especially for hard fat production.

Improvement of food quality, especially of milk and milk products.

(4) Reconstruction plans for development of the most advanced production techniques are to be drawn up in the most important people's industrial enterprises in 1951. The enterprises are to be advised in this by all competent associations and ministries.

(5) People's and similar enterprises are to conclude long-term, specific contracts among themselves and with people's commercial centers, as well as with other customers, in order to ensure steady production in accordance with demand.

(6) The great activist, competition and brigade movement for the development of progressive production is to be supported by the managements of people's enterprises. The results are to be used in general practice.

(7) The enterprise plans (VEB-Plan) are to be formed into an active instrument of enterprise management. They contain all the tasks of the enterprise and are based on activist plans and the cooperation of the entire personnel.

(8) The promotion of cultural, sanitary and social institutions in the enterprise is one of the tasks of the people's industrial enterprises and should receive no less attention than production tasks. ...

(9) Rational norms are to be established to govern the use of materials in production, or existing norms are to be reexamined; and requirements and consumption are to be based on these norms.

(10) The greatest possible production of high-grade export goods is to be achieved in order to expand foreign trade.

(11) The Laender governments must improve considerably the work of contract bureaus in concluding contracts between people's and similar enterprises on the one hand and private industrial enterprises and handicraft on the other.

Article 4

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Because of the importance of agricultural production the people's economic plan assigns to agriculture the following main tasks:

A. Yields of the main cultivations in 1951 are to exceed the average yields of the years 1934 - 1938; and compared with 1950 at least the following increases are to be achieved:

	Increase Percent
Grain, including legumes	5.9
Rape-seeds	2.8
Sugar beets	5.0
Potatoes	2.0

The people's farms must achieve the following yields in 1951:

	In Hundredweight per Hectare
Grain, including legumes	27
Rape-seeds	17.5
Sugar beets	300
Potatoes	196

Hectare yields for Laender of the German Democratic Republic are established variously, in accordance with Land structures.

B. In the animal industry the emphasis is to be put on raising ~~and~~ ^{dairy} and ^{slaughter} animals of high grade. Good dairy cows and fast-growing hogs are to be raised. The stock of domestic animals is to be increased in all agricultural operations as follows (compared with 1950):

Cattle -- 7.9 percent, of which 11.8 percent are to be cows

Hogs -- 11.7 percent, of which 34.8 percent are to be sows

Sheep -- 29.1 percent of which 29.6 percent are to be ewes

People's farms are to improve breeding and feeding methods in animal husbandry.

Livestock products are to reach at least the following goals in 1951:

Milk production per cow per year (fat content 3.2 percent)	2400 kilograms
Average yield in dead weight of hogs per head	112 kilograms
Average yield in dead weight of beef cattle per head	215 kilograms

The following tasks are to be fulfilled in order to achieve these goals:

(1) Acreage is to be increased to 5,100,900 hectares for the 1951 harvest. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Laender governments are responsible for the cultivation of all areas set in the plan. In order to ensure the feed basis, the intermediate cultivations for animal-feed production are to be increased. All means of increasing feed production must be utilized, especially the better care of meadows and pastures.

(2) The following measures must be taken to support the peasant economies in order that they can achieve the goals set for agriculture:

(a) Consolidation of land reform through the establishment of additional enterprises for new settlers, at a cost of 300 million DM, and granting credits for this purpose in the amount of 145 million DM, taking into special consideration resettlers.

(b) Further extension of people's farms to become seed and animal-husbandry enterprises and helping and counseling places for working peasants.

(c) Increase to 540 the number of machine-lending stations. Increase of the tractor fleet to 144 percent of the 1950 figure. The average work output of a tractor is to be increased to 106.2 percent. The greater development of machine-lending stations into cultural centers through the construction of new cultural and social installations.

(d) Reclamation work in an area of about 66,000 hectares at a cost of 32.9 million DM.

(e) Plant protection and pest control at a cost of 23.6 million DM, especially for potato-bug control.

(3) The market for the increased production of peasant enterprises is to be ensured through the seizure and purchasing plans.

(4) The Association for Mutual Peasant Aid (BMG) is to organize peasants' mutual aid on a wider basis. The people's farms and machine-lending stations must transmit scientific and practical knowledge to the peasants as a continuing experience, and thereby be of additional help.

(5) The work on people's farms and in machine-lending stations is to be considerably improved with the help of the VEB plans. The activists, competition movements and especially the field brigades are to be encouraged.

Article 5

HYDROECONOMIC TASKS

(1) Hydroeconomic measures are to be continued on a larger scale in 1951. Work must be concentrated on the following tasks:

- (a) Completion of the Cranzahl Dam
- (b) Completion of the Bretsch-Bitterfeld section of the Elbeane water-supply project
- (c) Completion of construction work on the wall of Sosa Dam
- (d) Continuation of construction work on dams in Stolberg up to 55 percent, and in Weida up to 50 percent, of completion.

These measures must be supplemented with improvements in drinking water, better water supplies for industrial uses and flood and coastal protection work as well as extensive reclamations.

(2) The Council of Ministers is authorized to reorganize the water economy in accordance with our great new tasks.

(3) The State Planning Commission is authorized to draw up an extensive, long-term plan for hydroeconomic development and to submit it to the Council of Ministers for approval.

Article 6

THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY

(1) The following measures are to be taken to preserve and

expand an adequate and healthy forest stand:

(a) Reforestation on at least 80,000 uncultivated hectares

(b) Additional plantings on about 20,000 hectares of thinned forest stands

(c) Promotion of the planting of fast-growing timber, especially suitable poplar trees

(2) For the progressive development of forestry:

(a) 25 model forestry projects are to be established to show exemplary forest utilization

(b) Mechanization of the hardest lumbering jobs is to be developed

(c) Activist movements of forest workers and intelligentsia and the preparation of activist plans is to be promoted by the forestry administration

(d) Advanced courses in special skills for blue-collar workers and other forestry employees are to be established in cooperation with colleges and trade schools

(3) In close cooperation with the transportation system, the German lumber industry is to speed up lumber transport^{so} that:

(a) Lumber reaches the processing plants in perfect technical condition

(b) The storage of lumber in forests will be reduced

(c) Transport does not damage the forest stands

Article 7

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(1) To transport the increasing quantity of goods, transportation capacity is to be increased in 1951 to a total of 21,277 million ton/kilometers, of which railroad capacity is to be 18,600 million ton/kilometers.

(2) The fulfillment of these tasks is on the hypothesis that the monthly transport plans become the operative instrument of the transportation system.

(3) The Ministry of Transportation in cooperation with the General Directory shall introduce transport plans in all people's transportation enterprises, improve the clarity of the cost-accounting system, and take extensive steps to achieve economy.

(4) Among other things, the railroad is to increase the average load of freight cars 12 percent, decrease the circulation period of freight cars to 3.65 days, increase the freight-car repair 27 percent and passenger-car repair 3 percent. In order to utilize the Reich railroad repair shops fully and to improve their economy, they are to be engaged in people's production programs, especially the production of vehicles and the construction of heavy machines.

(5) Passenger transportation is to be improved, especially in professional transport and in the new industrial areas.

(6) Shipping is to increase cargo transport to 10.9 million

tons. Shipping is to take over the transport of mass goods to a greater extent in order to relieve the railroads.

(7) With regard to roads and bridges, in addition to extensive general repairs, 137 kilometers of new roads are to be built and 144 bridges renovated or widened.

(8) Preparatory measures are to be taken in 1951 for the commissioning of merchant vessels and training of seamen in order to develop the merchant marine.

Article 6

TASKS OF THE POSTAL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

(1) Accomplishments in the postal and communications systems are to be further increased in 1951 as compared with 1950.

(2) Mail transport is to be expedited through improvement of work organization and the addition of 332 vehicles in working order to the motor fleet.

(3) The number of telephone users and telegraph installations is to be increased.

(4) The results of activist and competition movements are to be utilized and applied throughout the postal and communications system.

(5) Enterprise plans are to be developed into the most important work basis in all German postal enterprises.

Article 9

INVESTMENTS

(1) Expenditures for state investments shall reach a total of 138 percent compared with 1950, according to the following breakdown:

Ministry of Heavy Industry	up to 157 percent
Ministry of Machine Construction	up to 148 percent
Ministry of Light Industry	up to 125 percent
Ministry of Transportation	up to 150 percent
Ministry of Posts and Communication	up to 166 percent
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	up to 114 percent
People's Commerce	up to 130 percent
People's Apartment Construction	up to 178 percent
People's Education	up to 135 percent
Youth and Sport	up to 162 percent
Health and Social Matters	up to 152 percent

(2) Cooperative and private enterprises will be licensed upon request for the fulfillment of investment programs in accordance with their economic importance. They may engage state credits or use their own funds, as occasion demands.

In addition 297 million DM will be put at the disposal of the people's economy for general repairs. General repairs in the amount of 484 million DM, not subject to amortization, are provided for the installations.

In order to reconstruct the most important cities and economic centers, the construction of apartment houses and of cultural and

communal buildings is to be concentrated especially in these cities: Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Chemnitz, Dessau, Rostock and Wismar, and the centers of the cities are to be reconstructed first.

(3) The most important investment programs in the 1951 plan are:

1. "Elbe" Power Plant
2. Lauchhammer Bridge Crane and Tool Construction
3. East Metallurgical Combine
4. Brandenburg Steel and Rolling Mill
5. Max Ironworks, Unterwellenborn
6. Riese Steel and Rolling Mill
7. Hennigsdorf Steel and Rolling Mill
8. Groeditz Iron and Steel Mill
9. Doehlen Ironworks
10. Mansfeld and Sangerhausen Copper Ore Mines
11. Stassfurt Soda Factory
12. Ruedersdorf Lime and Cement Mill
13. Niles Plants, Berlin and Chemnitz
14. Modul Chemnitz Bear-Cutting Machine Factory
15. "Union" Gera Tooling Machine Factory
16. Goerlitz Machine Construction
17. Berlin Bergmann-Borsig
18. Wildau Heavy-Machine Construction
19. Hennigsdorf Locomotive Construction-Electrical Equipment Factory (LEW)
20. Berlin-Oberschoeneweide Transformer Factory
21. Eberswalde Crane Factory

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22. Warnemuende Warnow Shipyard
23. Wismar Shipyard
24. Rostock Diesel Engine Factory
25. Leipzig Conveying Machinery
26. "Wilhelm Pick" Synthetic Wool Factory, Schwarza
27. Premnitz Rayon Factory
28. Wittenberg Cellulose and Synthetic Wool Factory
29. Dresden Technical College
30. Berlin University
31. Leipzig University
32. Halle University

(4) Construction industry capacities are to be enlarged 33.3 percent compared with 1950 in order to fulfill investment programs and construction works connected with them. The application of technical improvements and mechanization in construction work must be continued to a larger extent in the entire construction industry. Methods for saving lumber, steel and cement must be further developed.

(5) The Ministry of Reconstruction is to be responsible for proper site selection, type of construction and economy of construction through strict construction supervision, in the building of apartment houses.

(6) The construction work is to be performed without interruption. The work should be so performed that a smooth flow of materials is ensured and all construction-site installations are fully utilized. Investment costs are to be reduced through good work organization and facilities are to be in operation ahead of time.

(7) A year-round working period is to be introduced in the construction industry. For this purpose the people's construction enterprises are to establish schedules for construction works.

(8) Contracts in which construction specifications, materials supply, tool assembly, construction costs, date for completion, etc., are set are to be concluded by investors with people's or private construction enterprises, for the purpose of carrying out investment projects.

(9) The Laender budgets are to provide 50 million DM, and the budget of Great-Berlin, 50 million DM for the removal of debris.

Article 10

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Research and development work must be concentrated on the main tasks of the 1951 People's Economic Plan and directed to the advance of technical progress. The main tasks are:

Expansion of raw material base

Saving of raw materials

Development of new, high-grade substitute materials

Establishment of new productions

Development of modern production methods

Improvement of quality

Research and development results are to be applied in production on short notice.

(2) The following special tasks are set up:

(a) For mining:

Development of modern mining methods

Development of ore concentration

(b) For metallurgy:

Development of high-grade steels and special alloys

Development of iron production from domestic ores

and fuels

Development of magnetic material

Development of heat-resistant steels

Development of continued casting process

(c) For power:

Further development of high-tension transportation
technique

Substitution of copper in power installations

Development of high-voltage motors of high capacity

(d) For machine construction:

Development of large, modern tooling machines

Development of ships and ship engines

Development in the field of communication technique

Development of new measuring and testing instruments

(e) For agriculture:

Development of plant cultivation according to
Mitschurin-Lyssenko

Experiments with artificial insemination

Development of tractor trailers to equip the machine-
landing stations

Introduction of modern agricultural and hydroeconomic
methods

(f) For health:

Development of new, high-grade medicaments, vitamins and
hormones, as well as substances to combat TB and cancer

Development of medical instruments and equipment for
health institutions

(g) For people's supply:

Development of fully synthetic fibers -- nylon, orlon
and terylen -- for the textile industry

(3) 110 million DM are to be provided in the budget for
research and development.

(4) The tasks of the plan offer scientists and technicians
great possibilities for development, but they also involve the
obligation to contribute all their knowledge and skill.

Article 11

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION

(1) Drilling, prospecting and pit works for the opening of
new mineral resources, as well as geological and geophysical
explorations, are to be intensified in order to prepare new ore
deposits for industrial exploitation.

(2) Geological explorations are to be concentrated on the opening of coal deposits, oil and natural gas deposits, iron-ore deposits, copper- and lead-ore deposits and fluorite deposits, as well as on the exploration of pyrite and barium-sulphate deposits.

(3) The geological commission is to direct these operations to ensure proper utilization of drilling, prospecting and pit tools and the upkeep of the tools, as well as the successful utilization of investment funds.

(4) A total of 63.1 million DM is to be made available for geological works.

Article 12

MANPOWER

(1) In the manpower field the following tasks are to be fulfilled in 1951:

(a) About 300,000 new persons compared with 1950 must be incorporated into production processes.

(b) The number of employees in the people's economy is to be increased 15.5 percent compared with 1950.

(c) The productivity of production workers in the people's industry is to be increased 14.7 percent compared with 1950. An additional 190,000 workers are to be employed "by output".

(d) The large wage increase which has been effective since September 1950 means an increase of 11.4 percent compared with 1950

in the average wage of production workers in people's enterprises.

(e) The percentage of women of the total number of workers employed in the people's economy is to be increased from 25 to 32. The participation of youth is to be increased from 9.9 percent to 14.4 percent. The people's enterprises must themselves begin to recruit necessary manpower. Individual abilities and desires are to be taken into consideration.

(2) Young people let out of school are to be trained in trades in order to provide a constant increase in the number of skilled workers. The 1951 personnel supply plan provides for the employment of 262,000 youths as apprentices. The people's industry is to create 90,000 new apprentice places and to invest 60 million DM.

The intensive support of the democratic organizations is necessary to obtain apprentice places and to accomplish extensive trade education. The young people remaining should obtain employment where they can be trained.

(3) The new attitude toward work is to be promoted especially through fulfillment of the following tasks: In people's and similar enterprises

(a) Competitions are to be organized with new goals and new methods

(b) Technically founded norms are to be established for every job

(c) Rational material consumption norms are to be established

(d) Measures are to be taken for technical training and quality improvement

(e) Bonuses are to be established for greatest efficiency

(f) Improvement suggestions, inventions, new work methods are to be utilized

(g) Production consultations are to be organized into a permanent institution for the improvement of production, for plant organization and for all other problems of production

(h) Plans for activists are to be established

(i) Exchange of experiences inside the enterprise and between enterprises is to be organized

(4) Enterprise occupational and trade schools are to be developed in people's and similar large enterprises. In 1951, 184,500 students should be enrolled in enterprise occupational schools and 42,000, in enterprise trade schools.

(5) In 1951 there should be cribs for 2,665 children in people's and similar enterprises and kindergarten for 7,000 children, in order to relieve working mothers.

(6) Trade courses for advanced adult education are to be established in people's enterprise colleges, in cooperation with enterprise occupational schools. Curricula are to be adapted to the structure of the enterprise.

(7) Personal development projects are to be established and

conducted, especially in the most important of the people's enterprises, in order to ensure the education of the necessary personnel.

(8) In order to improve the situation of the physically disabled and to obtain additional manpower, production cooperatives of disabled war veterans and the physically disabled are to be established and developed in 1951. The Council of Ministers is authorized to take adequate measures and to provide material and financial support.

Article 13

REDUCTION OF PRODUCTION COST IN THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

(1) Production costs are to be reduced in people's enterprises in 1951 as follows:

(a) 5.6 percent throughout the people's industry

(b) 5.5 percent throughout the people's agriculture

Costs in the people's construction industry are to be lowered 7 percent.

The reduction of production costs is to be achieved by:

(a) Increasing work productivity by means of mechanization, the application and improvement of technically correct norms, wages "by output", elimination of unproductive work

(b) Saving of materials by means of rational material consumption norms, less rejected work, and utilization of waste

(c) Accelerating the circulation of raw and auxiliary materials, as well as of semifinished and finished products, and

decreasing storage time

(d) Full utilization and maintenance of all production facilities

The details for these task fulfillments are to be fixed by enterprise managements in VEB plans.

(2) In other branches of the people's economy, the following reductions are to be made:

(a) 3.8 percent in cost of transportation

(b) 3 percent in cost of postal and communications services

(c) 17.2 percent in cost of people's commerce

The cost reduction is to be achieved through:

(a) Increasing work productivity by means of energetic steps toward mechanization and application of technological processes

(b) Savings in material consumption, full utilization and careful maintenance of existing installations

(c) Acceleration of commodity circulation in people's commerce by concluding long term supply and purchase contracts

(3) A progressive accounting system is to be introduced in all people's enterprises, especially in transportation, the post and communications in order to ensure exact cost data.

Article 14

MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION

(1) The distribution of materials in 1951 is to be based on the total balance of the people's economy and stock balances and is to be done according to plans for material distribution. These should ensure a flow of materials and a continuous supply of the enterprises.

(2) The Council of Ministers shall create a state reserve of economically important commodities, like raw materials, construction materials and food. Only the Council of Ministers may dispense the state reserve.

(3) Material distribution plans are to ensure the supply of people's and similar enterprises on the basis of production capacities and investment plans. First of all, the most important enterprises are to be supplied with the necessary raw materials, fuels, materials, construction materials and equipment.

(4) The material supply of private enterprises is to be done on the basis of concluded delivery contracts according to control numbers for contracted deliveries.

(5) Every opportunity to save materials, or to use substitutes for scarce materials, must be seized by consumers, with the aid of activists, technical intelligentsia and science.

(6) The State Planning Commission -- the State Secretariat for Material Supply -- is authorized to prepare material consumption norms as the basis for material planning and distribution.

(7) As many enterprises as possible are to be converted from bituminous coal to lignite consumption in order to improve fuel supply.

(8) The mobilization of internal reserves of raw and auxiliary materials and the seizure of old materials, particularly paper, rugs and glass, are to be intensified and organized through adequate measures of the Council of Ministers in order to make additional raw materials available to the industry.

(9) The Ministry of Foreign and German Internal Trade, the Ministry of Heavy Industry, the State Secretariat for Material Supply and the State Secretariat for the Food and Luxury Industry are authorized to draw up a development and capacity plan for the people's wholesale trade under their jurisdiction by 31 March 1951 and to submit it to the Council of Ministers for approval.

Article 15

FOREIGN TRADE

(1) The total foreign trade is to be increased 60 percent compared with 1950; trade with the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracies and the People's Republic of China is particularly to be further developed. Long-term contracts are to be concluded with these countries.

(2) The imports fixed in the foreign trade plan are to ensure the supply of necessary raw materials and semifinished products for production plans, as well as the consumer goods necessary to meet increasing demand. They are to be handled in accordance with terms and demand.

(3) The handling of foreign trade business is to be eased and the interest in export encouraged by a more flexible attitude of foreign trade officials. The production of goods for export is to observe contractual obligations and delivery terms strictly.

(4) Foreign trade officials are to establish close contact with all foreign trade associates and particularly to take into account their desires as to purchase in order to encourage production enterprises and to get orders for them.

(5) It is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers to organize an effective control over foreign trade.

Article 16

LIVING STANDARD OF THE POPULATION AND COMMODITY SALES IN RETAIL TRADE

(1) The goal of the 1951 people's economic plan is to ensure and improve living conditions of the population in the German Democratic Republic in accordance with the aims of the Five-Year Plan.

(2) Commodity sales in retail stores increased 21.8 percent in 1951, over 1950. Increased commodity production makes possible additional reductions in the average price level and thus corresponding increases in the real wages of the working population.

(3) Per-capita consumption of industrial products for 1951 (in percentages of 1950 consumption figures):

Textiles	to 133 percent
Leather shoes	to 112 percent

Knitted garments	to 121 percent
Knitted underwear	to 163 percent

(4) The increased meat and fat rations, put into effect in the last months of 1950, and the larger commodity production in 1951 for the State Commercial Organizations (HO), as well as the wider application of wages "by output", guarantee the increased consumption of meat and meat products, eggs, fat and other foods.

(5) The commercial officials are responsible for ordering to correspond with demand and for the strict fulfillment of delivery contracts so that the people may be supplied better, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

(6) The State Commercial Organizations (HO) are to expand their network of stores. Stores are to be established in most important enterprises and in new economic centers.

(7) The living standard of the working population will be additionally increased through measures provided in the plan for health and cultural development.

Article 17

HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT

(1) The figures for output of all handicraft enterprises (production, repairs, services) show a 10.3 percent increase over 1950, i.e., 4.96 billion DM.

(2) In the fulfillment of their tasks, the handicrafts are to be supported by all branches of the state administration, on the

basis of the Law for Promotion of Handicraft of 9 August 1950
(Law Bulletin, page 827).

(3) The handicraft enterprises and handicraft cooperatives are supplied with materials by the Laender governments on the basis of delivery contracts or by materials quotas for special purposes. The Laender governments and district administrations in cooperation with handicraft chambers and cooperatives are obliged to carefully utilize all local materials resources for expanding handicraft production.

(4) It is the duty of artisans to produce quality goods for processing in the people's enterprises to satisfy the demands of the population and to establish the good reputation of the handicrafts.

Article 18

COMMUNAL ECONOMY

In order to develop the wide and important field of communal economy -- for public life in districts, cities and communities -- equally with the other sectors of the economy, the State Planning Commission is authorized to establish a plan for communal economy by 30 April 1951. The utilization of capacities of communal enterprises is to be ensured. This plan should take into special consideration tasks of public interest, tasks in new economic centers and tasks related to the living standard of the population.

Article 19

SANITATION

- (1) The organization of hygiene in 1951 is to be based upon the achievements of a modern and progressive science. The work of sanitation must be concentrated on preventive measures and on the protection of manpower more than ever before.
- (2) The number of hospital beds is to be increased to 190,000 at least. Nursing personnel is to be increased one third over 1950.
- (3) In addition to the further expansion of policlinics, preventive treatment is to be initiated in these institutions.
- (4) In order to provide better care of the working country population, an additional 53 mobile dispensaries are to be provided. The number of community nursing stations is to be increased through establishment of 180 hygienic stations at machine-lending stations and on people's farms.
- (5) Health care in the enterprises is to be improved by the establishment of 10 additional policlinics and several hygienic stations, especially in metallurgical, machine-construction and mining enterprises.
- (6) In order to improve care for working mothers and their children the number of public nurses is to be increased from 426 to 1,000 and the number of welfare workers should be increased by 2,100. At least 20 special children's departments are to be established in the larger and medium-sized hospitals. The care of sucklings is to be considerably improved.

(7) In order to promote the physical well-being of youth, systematic examinations are to be decisively improved and the care of teeth in the schools is to be organized in accordance with the most modern principles.

(8) New, improved organizational measures must be taken in 1951 for combating tuberculosis and cancer.

(9) In order to improve health care the number of students in intermediate medical schools is to be increased to 7,140. The number of medical students is to be increased by 345 to 4,500.

(10) The Council of Ministers is authorized to take measures for creation of a better organization for medicaments supply.

Article 20

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The following steps for youth development are to be taken in 1951:

(1) The general school education is to be supplemented by pioneer groups and study circles for the Free German Youth in all schools.

(2) In order to achieve a comprehensive trade education 123,000 new apprentice places are to be created in the people's and private sectors of the economy. In this way, 626,000 of our youth will be in apprenticeship. The participation of girls is to be increased from 28 to 35 percent. Through promotion of trade competition the length of apprenticeship is to be reduced from an average of 2.7 years to 2.5 years.

(3) Housing room for 11,000 apprentices is to be available in homes for apprentices, and by the end of 1951 there is to be room for 25,460.

(4) The number of students in trade schools is to be increased from 32,850 to 42,200. The participation of girls should be at least 39 percent.

(5) A total of 60 million DM is to be available in 1951 for youth and sports movements, for construction of the College of Physical Education, for youth shelters and sports installations.

(6) The Council of Ministers is authorized to employ youth in particularly important constructions -- like steel mills, shipyards and ports -- so that the great reconstruction work of the Five-Year Plan may be bound up with the growing youth and that manpower reserves may be trained for the new important tasks in the economy.

(7) During reconstruction many special new trades and employment possibilities will be developed which should be presented to our youth through a well-organized enlightenment. Our quality workers, activists and heroes of work must serve as models in indoctrinating youth with the new attitude toward work.

(8) The Council of Ministers is authorized to render all necessary state aid to the Work Festival of Youth and Students in 1951.

Article 21

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For cultural development in 1951 the following main tasks exist:

(1) The capacity of kindergartens and day homes for children should be increased by 15,745 compared with 1950, with the greatest emphasis in industrial districts. The number of educators in these institutions should be increased by 20 percent.

(2) 1,310 new classrooms are to be created in elementary schools, and 3,600 new teachers are to be employed in elementary and high schools.

(3) The number of students in high schools is to be increased 6 percent.

(4) The number of pupils in trade schools is to be increased 9 percent in toto, and at least 50 percent in enterprise trade schools.

(5) The study program is to be reformed on the basis of a ten-month study year in order to intensify scientific education in universities and colleges.

(6) The number of students in universities for blue-collar workers and peasants must be at least 10,000. Engineers, agronomists, teachers and doctors shall receive first consideration for training. Scholarships must be made available for at least 25,400 students.

(7) The accelerated training of college teachers is to be promoted by means of a scientific personnel supply. The personnel supply for scientific teaching and research is to be expanded in order to provide training for college teachers.

(8) The network of people's colleges is to be expanded and the number of students increased by 58,000. 94,500 blue-collar workers are to be trained in weekly advanced courses in people's enterprises.

(9) The number of people's and enterprise libraries is to be increased 27 percent. These libraries should be stocked with the best works of progressive literature.

(10) The number of theaters and cinemas is to be increased, especially in the country.

(11) People's art is to be cultivated and promoted through creation of new, lay art groups and through 40 people's music schools in elementary and high schools.

(12) The greatest attention is to be paid to cultural activity in people's enterprises.

(13) The Ministry of People's Education is to be responsible for the progress of the program, for teaching in accordance with the present and for achieving a high level in all cultural institutions.

Article 22

THE PLANS OF THE LAENDER IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

(1) The Council of Ministers is authorized to relinquish to

the competent Laender governments the people's economic plan for the economy administered by the Laender.

(2) The Laender governments are responsible for the fulfillment of Laender plans and are obliged to report to the Council of Ministers.

(3) The Laender governments are to attend particularly to the development of the local people's industry, promote the contract system with private enterprises and activate local reserves.

(4) The Laender governments are required to supervise plan fulfillment of the centrally administered economy. They are to submit proposals for the improvement of plan fulfillment and for the development of this part of the people's economy to the Council of Ministers. The Laender governments are authorized to support the plan fulfillment of the centrally administered economy, paying special attention to manpower, transportation, culture, sanitation and investments.

Article 23

REALIZATION OF THE PLAN

(1) The people's economic plan for 1951 is the fundamental law for the total economic development of the German Democratic Republic. All male and female citizens must be mobilized for the fulfillment of the law.

(2) Ministers and state secretaries of the German Democratic Republic and ministers of Laender governments are fully responsible for the fulfillment of plans in their jurisdiction.

(3) State organs are required to guide and supervise and are to see to it that the law and the plan are realized not bureaucratically but correctly and quickly.

(4) All associates of the State administration and the people's economy are required to study the law and the plan. They must be particularly well informed with regard to their own duties. They are to be zealous in their concern that goals of the plan are achieved and surpassed.

(5) The responsible managements of the above offices are to establish an extensive information service on the tasks of the plan in their area, and they are to utilize proposals for an improved and accelerated plan fulfillment.

(6) Blue-collar workers, peasants, winners of national awards, heroes of work, activists, technicians, engineers, white-collar workers, economists, agricultural agents, journalists, writers and scientists are urged to discuss publicly the fulfillment of all parts of the plan.

(7) The democratic parties and mass organizations are urged to apply themselves fully to plan fulfillment. The trade unions especially must develop the initiative of blue-collar workers in the people's enterprises and help them to achieve new work successes.

(8) The enterprise managements are required to report to the personnel of the enterprise regularly -- and not more than 10 days after the conclusion of the quarterly periods -- on the fulfillment of the VEB plan in the preceding period. The experiences noted in

these reports will be made use of in subsequent tasks.

(9) Peasants, the handicrafts and private industry are urged to utilize all possible means for the successful fulfillment of the plan in the interest of the people.

(10) The Council of Ministers is to control the execution of the entire plan and especially the fulfillment of major tasks. At the same time it must analyze the progress of the plan, discovering difficulties and shortcomings and taking measures to improve plan fulfillment.

(11) The State Planning Commission is required to submit to the Council of Ministers a comprehensive report quarterly on fulfillment of the entire plan. The State Planning Commission is to convert the 1951 plan on the basis of ~~existing~~ ^{unchanged} plan prices that are to be approved by the Council of Ministers. The conversion of the plan for 1951 is to be approved by the Council of Ministers.

(12) The Council of Ministers is authorized to issue decrees for implementing the law.

(13) The State Planning Commission is authorized to issue instructions for the organized execution of the plan.

(14) The Minister of the Republic and the ministers of the Laender governments may issue implementing orders to the decrees of the government and instructions of the State Planning Commission for the areas of their responsibility and in accordance with the law.

(15) It is the duty of every citizen of the German Democratic Republic to fulfill conscientiously the tasks set for him in the plan.

Berlin, 14 March 1951

The above, signed by the President of the People's Chamber on 16 March 1951, is hereby proclaimed.

Berlin 19 March 1951

The President of the
German Democratic Republic
W. Pieck

STAT

INSTRUCTION FOR THE PLAN FOR THE POSTAL AND COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE
PRESCRIBED BY THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1951

10 April 1951

On the basis of Article 23, section 13 of the law of 14 March 1951 on the People's Economic Plan for 1951, the first year of the Five-Year Plan of the German Democratic Republic, (GBL. p. 187) it is decreed for the implementation of Article 8 of this law:

Article 1

The development and the tasks for the postal and communications system are individually set forth in the People's Economic Plan for 1951.

Article 2

(1) The Ministry for the Postal and Communications System of the German Democratic Republic is responsible for the execution of the plan. The plan includes the tasks for all general postal directorates and their subordinate transportation agencies as well as for the special offices directly subordinate to the Ministry for Postal and Communications System of the German Democratic Republic. The tasks of these offices are defined by this plan.

(2) The tasks for the postal and communications system for Greater Berlin coincide with the People's Economic Plan for 1951, and are directed by the Magistrate of Greater Berlin.

(3) The tasks are individually set forth in the:

- (a) performance plan
- (b) capacity plan
- (c) plan of the technical-industrial code numbers.

Article 3

The performance plan mentioned under (a) in Article 2, section 3, contains the task for the year 1951 subdivided into individual quarters.

Article 4

General regulations are valid for other issued partial plans for the postal and communications system.

Article 5

Work schedules are to be set up in the enterprises of the postal and communications system.

Article 6

The enterprises of the postal and communications system must issue reports according to directives of the Federal Planning Commission on the execution of the People's Economic Plan for 1951.

Berlin, 10 April 1951.

Federal Planning Commission

First Deputy Chairman

Leuschner

State Secretary

INSTRUCTION FOR THE PLAN FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PRESCRIBED BY
THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1951

10 April 1951

On the basis of Article 23, section 13, of the law of
14 March 1951 on the People's Economic Plan for 1951, the first
year of the Five-Year Plan of the German Democratic Republic,
(GBL. p. 187), the following is decreed for the implementation of
Article 10 of this law:

Article 1

The research and development plan comprises the industrially
important research and development projects of the federal establish-
ments and the people's industries in the field of scientific,
technical, agricultural and forestry research and development.
It consists of:

- (a) the main plan
- (b) the supplementary plans.

Article 2

The main plan set up by the Main Office for Research and
Engineering contains research and development projects of special
economic importance, whose execution must primarily be secured by
the competent ministries, federal secretariats of the German
Democratic Republic with special competence, or provincial governments
and the persons in charge of the plan.

Article 3

The supplementary plans contain research and development projects which are to be set up by the ministries concerned with special fields, federal secretariats of the German Democratic Republic with special competence, or by provincial governments. The above are also personally responsible for the execution of these plans. The approval of these supplementary plans is the responsibility of the Federal Planning Commission.

Article 4

At the end of each quarter a supplement is added to both the main plan and the supplementary plans by the Federal Planning Commission, Main Office for Research and Engineering. The available research and development requests are taken as a basis insofar as they are concerned with projects of central importance or projects of special economic importance. The supplements to the supplementary plans are to be set up by the ministries, federal secretariats of the German Democratic Republic with special competence, or provincial governments. The above mentioned offices must submit these to the Federal Planning Commission for approval three weeks before the end of the quarter, at the latest.

Article 5

(1) Funds for the projects of the main plan are remitted directly by the Main Office for Research and Engineering through the German Investment Bank of Berlin.

(2) The means of financing the supplementary plans are

transferred by the Federal Planning Commission, Main Office for Research and Engineering to the ministries concerned with special fields, the federal secretariats of the German Democratic Republic with special competence, or provincial governments for their independent administration.

(3) To secure the plan fulfillment it is the duty of the ministries, federal secretariats of the German Democratic Republic with special competence, or provincial governments, as well as all persons in charge of the plan to forward the secured funds for research and development work in time for the execution of the projects contained in the research and development plan.

Article 6

(1) Resources of the enterprise may not be used for research and development projects in the people's enterprises, but only those made available from the budget of the Federal Planning Commission, Main Office for Research and Engineering.

(2) Tasks such as current testing and control of materials, current technical factory supervision, as well as tasks of current production improvement may not be included in the research and development plan. Expenses for the above must be taken from their own budgets and from enterprise resources.

(3) Research and development work is to be deducted as expenses. Their treatment in accounting and calculation is handled according to the 19th implementation regulation of 15 January 1951 of the decree on financial economy of the people's enterprises --

regulations on the nature of accounts of the people's owned industry (GBL. p. 32) -- accounting instruction No 9 -- research and development tasks.

(4) The expenditures for research and development must be accounted for, for all intents, by persons in charge, the latter being responsible to the Federal Planning Commission, Main Office for Research and Engineering, for the main plan, and to the authorized ministry of special fields, the federal secretariat of the German Democratic Republic with special competence, or the authorized provincial government, for the supplementary plans.

(5) Enterprises which to date have not had any cost accounting must be able to show as individual costs the funds used for research and development orders until a proper enterprise accounting system has been set up.

Article 7

The ministries of special fields, the federal secretariats of the German Democratic Republic with special competence, or the provincial governments must distribute the proposed plans according to their competency, immediately after receipt of the approved research and development plan (main plan and supplementary plans). The above must also distribute the proposed plans for the supplements to the research and development plans.

Article 8

It is the duty of persons in charge of the plan to set up production schedules for the individual projects, and to submit these

upon request to the Federal Planning Commission, Main Office for Research and Engineering, as well as to the appropriate and competent ministry of the German Democratic Republic, or provincial government.

Article 9

The pertinent organization responsible for the allotment is authorized to handle the materials coverage of the individual research and development projects as well as the coverage of possible import needs.

Article 10

The Federal Planning Commission, Central Office for Research and Engineering must organize the application in production of the research and development results.

Article 11

It is the duty of the ministries, the federal secretariats of the German Democratic Republic with special competence, the provincial governments and persons in charge of the plan to furnish reports according to instructions of the Federal Planning Commission.

Berlin, 10 April 1951.

Federal Planning Commission

First Deputy Chairman

Leuschner

State Secretary

STAT

INSTRUCTION FOR THE PLAN FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING PRESCRIBED
BY THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1951

10 April 1951

On the basis of Article 23, section 13 of the law of 14 March 1951 on the People's Economic Plan for 1951, the first year of the Five-Year Plan of the German Democratic Republic, (GRL. p. 187) the following is decreed for the implementation of Article 12 of this law for the Plan for Vocational Training, for a skilled workers supply, and for trade schools:

I. Supply of Skilled Workers

Article 1

(1) For the execution of the plan for vocational training are responsible:

(a) The Ministry of Labor of the German Democratic Republic, for the entire plan,

(b) The professionally competent Ministries of the German Democratic Republic in the realm of their competent jurisdiction,

(c) The provincial governments in the realm of their competent jurisdiction.

The offices mentioned under (a), (b) and (c) must observe the regulations of the Secretariat of State for Vocational Training.

(2) The tasks for the vocational training in Greater Berlin

are in accordance with the People's Economic Plan for 1951 -- vocational training.

Article 2

(1) For the improvement of training for trades which are of special significance in the further development of our industry, training data are to be furnished by the German Central Institute for Vocational Training, for the trades of the following vocational groups:

- 21 Mining trades,
- 22 Stone producers and processors, ceramists,
- 24 Construction trades,
- 25/26 Metal producers and processors,
- 27 Electricians,
- 28 Chemical trades,
- 34/35 Textile manufacturers and processors.

(2) The training data consist of the job description, the plan for apportionment of time, the curricula for practical training, and the curricula for technical, scientific, and social science instruction.

(3) The coming development of production is to be taken as a base for the job descriptions set up by the German Central Institute for Vocational Training, and an extensive creation of special skilled trades is to be aimed at.

(4) The training tools and the vocational regulatory methods are to be declared as binding by the Secretariat of State for

Vocational Training.

Article 3

(1) The training position placements are to be carried out in such a manner that the plan in all its parts of the people's industry will be at least 90 percent completed by 15 September 1951. In cases where the acceptability for a training position is the same for boys and girls, the female youths are to be preferred for placement.

(2) Overfulfillment of the plan is to be aimed at especially in the trades of mining, construction, metallurgy, machine construction, and chemistry. In the commercial, administrative, health, and personal hygiene vocations exceeding of the plan quotas in all branches of economy is inadmissible.

Article 4

(1) To minimize production costs during the erection of apprentice residences and vocational schools, various types are to be developed by the Ministry of Construction of the German Democratic Republic, and are to be presented for approval to the State Secretariat for Vocational Training by 15 May 1951.

(2) The specialized competent Ministries of the German Democratic Republic must inform the State Secretariat for Vocational Training about the allocation of the investment funds for personnel supply establishments by 30 April 1951. The State Secretariat is authorized to make changes in these allocations in special cases in cooperation with the competent Ministries of the German Democratic Republic.

(3) The investment procedures are to be carried out in such a manner that the working facilities are available for use by 1 September 1951.

II. Trade Schools

Article 5

The plan includes all trade schools in accordance with the proclamation of 15 March 1951 of an index of trade schools in the German Democratic Republic (Min. Bl. p. 37), including the resulting agreements.

Article 6

(1) The specialized competent Ministries of the German Democratic Republic are responsible for the execution of the plan according to the regulations of the Ministry of the Interior of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) In the plan the prescribed participation of female students, workers, and laboring farmers in the new placements is a minimum.

(3) The specialized competent Ministries of the German Democratic Republic must submit to the Federal Planning Commission by 10 May 1951 a list on the distribution of students in the trade schools by individual trades, and a suggestion on the allotment of students to be recruited in 1951 by trades.

Article 7

The offices mentioned in Article 1 are responsible for the

settlement of the plan according to regulations of the Federal
Planning Commission.

Berlin, 10 April 1951.

Federal Planning Commission

First Deputy Chairman

Leuschner

State Secretary

STAT

DECREE ON THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
ECONOMY OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
(1951-1955)

1 November 1951

The Five-Year Plan is a decisive development for increasing industrial and agricultural production: it shows the way to a great reconstruction of cultural and social institutions and leads to a prosperity never known before.

With the fulfillment ahead of time of the two-year plan, the prewar level of industrial and agricultural production has essentially been reached and the losses owing to fascist aggression have been virtually restored. The goals of the two-year plan were almost completely achieved within 18 months, and the general needs of the postwar period eliminated, thanks to the activity of the working people and the policy of our government. Our working people reaped the benefits of their work in the second half of 1950, through the generous measures of the government, especially with regard to food and industrial products, credit grants, cancellation of debts, price reduction in state commercial organizations and increase of income. The organization of the people's economy and of the state apparatus was further developed also during this period, and thus the way was prepared for the solution of even greater tasks. The successful fulfillment of the two-year plan has created the political and economic conditions for fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan.

The people's enterprises of all branches of the economy are the foundation for this reconstruction work and their tasks are fixed by the plan. The plan relies on the great power of blue-collar workers and peasants, scientists, technicians and engineers and puts the great achievements of the heroes of work, activists, shock workers and innovators, who rose from the rank and file of our working people, in the center of reconstruction work. The Five-Year Plan serves the cause of peace and of the constant improvement of the living standard of the working people of the German Democratic Republic.

This is in sharp contrast to developments in West Germany. The imperialistic occupation powers under the leadership of American monopolists have split Germany and are constantly widening the split. Now that American and German imperialists have agreed on the Schuman Plan, and with the arrangements between the Bonn Government and the representative of the US Government, it is clear that American imperialism is building up the reviving German imperialism to become its main ally in Europe, so that West Germany will be the concentration area of the Atlantic war bloc. Under these circumstances, production for peace steadily declines, prices rise and the working people become poorer under the double exploitation of foreign and German monopolists. Moreover the same circles are conducting the rearmament of the west of our fatherland energetically and more and more openly. The Washington conference showed clearly the dangers of the policies of Adenauer, Schumacher, Lehr, Kaiser and the others. The exploitation of the working masses becomes more oppressive and their living standard grows worse. At the same time America is preparing war against the

Soviet Union, the countries of the people's democracies and our Republic, a war in which the youth of West Germany would be sacrificed. The facts, which have already been established in the White Book of the National Council of the German Democratic National Front, become more and more clear and visible to everybody. This is no way for our people; it leads directly to death and national destruction.

The opposition of the German people to this development is constantly mounting. The struggle for the restoration of German unity on a peaceful and democratic basis and the fight against rearmament and for a peace treaty engages wider and wider masses of the people. The appeal of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic shows all patriotic elements of our people the way to preserve peace and restore Germany's unity.

From this point of view the Five-Year Plan for peaceful and democratic development -- the plan for prosperity and progress in all phases of economics, science, technique and culture -- attains great national and historical significance. This plan shows West Germany the way out of its dangerous situation and can be the model for development throughout Germany. It shows to all peaceloving people of the world the face of the new, truly peaceful and democratic Germany.

The people of the German Democratic Republic can face these great, truly national, economic, cultural and social tasks since they are sure of the support of the Soviet Union, the countries of the people's democracies and People's China. The close friendly cooperation with these people gives the German people undreamed of

possibilities for development. The people of the Soviet Union and of the people's democracies and the people of China, together with progressive men all over the world support the German people in their hard struggle against the imperialist warmongers.

The execution of the Five-Year Plan requires of all citizens of the German Democratic Republic a high degree of national and political consciousness and an unreserved dedication to the fulfillment of tasks. Prodigious prospects are in view for our citizens.

The alliance of workers and peasants will be proved and strengthened on the basis of common economic activities and general recovery. This alliance and the cooperation of scientists and professional engineers guarantee the achievement of the great goals of the Five-Year Plan.

In an extremely significant period of German history, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany prepared the Five-Year Plan for the development of the economy of the German Democratic Republic from 1951 to 1955, and enacted it on its third Party Day in July 1950 as the basis for the future economic development of the German Democratic Republic. All other parties and mass organizations of the German Democratic Republic made extensive proposals and offered important suggestions which were considered in the preparation of this law. We thank all parties and mass organizations for their cooperation.

Fully cognizant of its great historic and national responsibility, the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic voted the following law:

ARTICLE 1

MAIN TASKS OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The main tasks of the first Five-Year Plan for the development of the people's economy of the German Democratic Republic for the years 1951 to 1955 are as follows:

(1) A rapid development of the Republic's production facilities is to be assured in the interest of all the German people and in order to serve the cause of German unity. By the end of the five-year period peaceful industrial production is to reach 192.3 percent of the 1950 figure. The anticipated increase in industrial production would more than double the production of 1936. Our substantial economic independence of capitalist foreign countries is to be ensured through new construction and the reconstruction of production facilities in metallurgy, machine construction and the chemical industry. Production programs are to be adapted to the growing requirements of our foreign trade and to the changed domestic demand. The mineral resources of the German Democratic Republic are to be rapidly opened for production. Labor productivity in people's and similar industrial enterprises is to be increased at least 72 percent. Therefore, activists, competition movements and the application of new work methods are to be generously promoted.

The value of agricultural production is to be increased at least 57 percent. Peasants' and people's farms must concentrate all their energies on the full utilization of all production means. State support to peasants is to be increased.

The transportation system is to be adapted to the growing tasks

in accordance with the development of industry and agriculture. Commerce and handicraft are to be developed according to the increasing demands of the economy and the population.

The application of science, research and technical improvements must produce an historic turning point in all fields of production and in life generally. The people's sector, which is the most important in the economy, is to be developed and consolidated. It is in the interest of the people to utilize private initiative within the limits of the law at the same time.

The management and economic administration of all the people's enterprises is to be raised to a high level through the introduction of the principle of cost accounting. An exact correspondence between production and demand and the disciplined delivery of all commodities in accordance with time and quality specifications are to be ensured through an extensive system of contracts. The personal responsibility of all people's enterprise directors is to be increased through constant and strict supervision. With the help of bank cash and strict financial supervision the control of the German Bank of Issue, through the mark, is to become an important economic instrument of the state.

(3) In order to carry out the extensive investments the production of the construction industry is to be more than doubled, high technical standards are to be developed through mechanization, new lumber and steel saving methods are to be used and work organization constantly improved. Better utilization of construction materials, introduction of winter construction work and specialization are the main tasks of the construction enterprises.

The reconstruction of cities destroyed by war should proceed in accordance with the construction of the new areas of economic concentration.

No fewer than 240,000 apartments, with an area of at least 10 million square meters, are to be built in the five-year period. New industrial centers and the central areas in the country are to receive special consideration. The reconstruction of partly demolished apartments is to be completed rapidly.

Apartment-house styles are to be improved over 1950 models, especially with regard to room structure and architectural design. Living-space requirements of scientists, teachers, doctors, engineers, etc., are to be taken into consideration more than before, particularly in the country.

(4) Our foreign trade, especially with the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and People's China, must constantly be expanded. Therefore, foreign trade agencies must establish close cooperation with these friendly countries. Long-term contracts will ensure that production corresponds with the desires of our trading partners, thereby guaranteeing the sale of our products. The fulfillment of contractual obligations and of domestic demand are to be guaranteed by means of delivery and purchase in accordance with time and assortment specifications.

(5) Scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the people's democracies is to be promoted in every way and extended to all fields of science, technique and economics. All organs of our Republic are to support the program for the mutual

exchange of experiences for the development of scientific and technical progress.

(6) On the basis of increased production and with the elimination of postwar difficulties the prewar living standard should be reached and considerably surpassed at the end of the Five-Year Plan. This applies especially to the per-capita consumption of foodstuffs like meat and fat and important industrial products.

(7) A significant improvement in the cultural level of the entire population, a further development of people's education and a golden age of progressive German science, culture and art are to be achieved in the course of the Five-Year Plan.

The education of the children of blue-collar workers, peasants and intellectuals in professional schools and colleges is to be promoted, a new progressive intelligentsia is to be educated, trade-school training is to be developed, and the school system is to be improved through the introduction of ten-grade schools in all cities and industrial centers.

(8) To improve the health of the working people a great number of places in recreation institutions, the wide organization of vacation traveling and the development of sport activities are to be ensured.

For further hygienic advance, new polyclinics, ambulances and country ambulances are to be built and a great number of qualified medical people trained.

(9) This peaceful economic and cultural development of the Republic is to be accomplished without indebtedness abroad and without crises and unemployment, through the strength of the people themselves and with the help of friendly relations and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of People's Democracy.

(10) The German Democratic Republic -- the foundation for a unified, peace-loving and democratic Germany -- will be consolidated through peaceful economic and cultural reconstruction. The successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan will be an important blow against the colonial policy of the imperialist western powers in Germany and will ensure the unification of the entire German people on the basis of a unified, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

ARTICLE 2

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(1) Proceeding from the task of more than doubling industrial production (exclusive of handicraft) in the years 1951-1955 compared with the prewar level, the gross volume of production of the entire industry is established at 45 billion DM in 1955, compared with 23.4 billion DM in 1950. In order to ensure overall industrial improvement and to achieve production changes to correspond with requirements, disproportions in the industry must immediately be eliminated as follows:

(a) Completion of the rehabilitation begun under the two-year plan and rapid development of the power and fuel industry

(b) Reconstruction and new construction of efficient shaft installations in mining, especially for iron-ore, copper-ore, pyrite and potassium mining

(c) Reconstruction and rapid metallurgical development in pig iron, steel and rolled metal production to ensure a maximum supply of machine construction

(d) Reconstruction and utilization of the full capacity of the leading machine-construction enterprises as well as construction of new enterprises to produce installations for the power, coal, metallurgical and chemical industries

(e) Reconstruction and enlargement of chemical plants, particularly from 1953 to 1955, for the production of the basic chemicals, fuels, synthetic fibers, alkalis and acids required by industry

(f) Reconstruction and utilization of the full capacity of the enterprises which produce commodities for foreign markets in accordance with the export-import plan and requirements of the Republic.

(2) Production for 1955 in the particular branches of industry is established as follows (in percentages of 1950 figures):

Energy	182.7
Mining	169.7
Metallurgy	253.6
Machine construction	214.8
Electrical engineering	189.3
Mechanics and optics	238.9

Chemistry	204.4
Construction materials	209.8
Lumber industry	134.5
Textile industry	183.7
Light industry	199.6
Cellulose and paper	157.3
Raw timber, bark and resin	81.6
Polygraphic industry	139
Food industry	186.9

(3) Production in the most important areas is established as follows for 1955 (in percentages of 1950 figures):

Electrical energy	176.8
Raw lignite	164.2
Lignite briquettes	161.5
Iron ore	910
Pig iron	594
Steel ingots	313
Rolled steel	288
Power machines	610
Equipment for metallurgy and mining	271
Equipment for fuel industry	206
Tooling machines	188
Chemical pumps and compressors	218
Freight railroad cars	179
Passenger railroad cars	231
Passenger motor cars, type BMW	232.6
Passenger motor cars, type DKW	427

Trucks	2460
Tractors	212.8
Agricultural machines	154.3
Potassium salts	112.5
Sulphuric acid	193
Caustic soda	200
Soda ash	646
Gasoline	204
Cement	287.9
Wool textiles	205.5
Cotton textiles	278.5
Knitted underwear	220.5
Knitted garments	282
Leather shoes	299.9
Meat (gross production)	212
Animal fats (gross production)	214
Unprocessed vegetable oil	155.8
Butter	158.1
Fishing	511.5
Sugar	147.3
Rectified spirit	174.9

(4) The gross production of people's enterprises must be increased during the five-year period to 224.8 percent of the 1950 figure. In private enterprises production must be increased to 166.7 percent of the 1950 plan, and in the handicraft enterprises, to 166.5 percent. By means of the rapid and tremendous development of the basic industries and heavy-machinery construction the

people's and similar industries will produce 81.2 percent of the total production in 1955, calculated on the basis of 1950 prices.

(5) All branches of industry must enlarge their assortments during the five-year period in accordance with the improved living standard of the population and must produce products of better quality in order to satisfy the growing demands of the domestic market and our foreign trade.

(6) The Five-Year Plan calls for the following developments and measures to be taken, with regard to particular branches of industry:

(a) Power

The production of power is to be increased in 1955 to 182.7 percent of 1950 production. The production of electrical energy must be 33,414 billion kilowatt-hours in 1955. In order to fulfill these tasks, existing electrical energy facilities are to be fully utilized and new facilities put into production. The disproportions between boiler and turbine plants are to be eliminated through reconstruction of boiler plants and installation of new ones. All hydroelectric plants and reservoirs are to be restored. The most important condition for ~~the~~ *the smooth* supply of the economy, which needs more and more electrical power, is strict current consumption saving by consumers and by electric plants.

(b) Mining

The exploitation of mineral resources in our Republic is a great mining task. Coal output and the production of briquettes and

coke are to be increased in accordance with the growing requirements of the Five-Year Plan. The exploitation of iron ore, copper ore, pyrite and potassium salts is to be tremendously increased through the full utilization of technical facilities, in order to supply our metallurgical and chemical industry with raw materials.

Mining is to reach the following production level in 1955:

	1955	1955:1950 (1950 = 100)
Brown coal	225.2 million tons	164 percent
Luminous coal	3.5 million tons	124.8 percent
Iron ore	3.65 million tons	910 percent
Copper ore	2.65 million tons	330 percent
Pyrite	122 thousand tons	134 percent
Potassium salts K ₂ O	1.5 million tons	112.5 percent
Briquettes	60.8 million tons	161.5 percent

Research should be conducted on the utilization of ballast-rich coal in power plants during the Five-Year Plan. The production of brown-coal coke is to be begun in 1952.

(c) Metallurgical Industry

Metallurgical production is to be increased to 253 percent during the five-year period in order to reduce to a minimum the dependence of our Republic on imports of ferrous and nonferrous metals. In 1955 the production level is to be:

Pig iron	2 million tons
Steel ingots	3.1 million tons
Rolled steel	2.2 million tons
Rolling-mill products from nonferrous metals	90 thousand tons

In order to achieve this volume of production, 5 metallurgical enterprises must be restored and the East Metallurgical Combine built, in addition to which new pig-iron production facilities which will be supplied by domestic raw materials must be prepared.

In building production facilities the requirements of the processing industry with regard to time and quantity as well as investment requirements, must be brought into accord with the quantities of ore and fuel to be imported.

(d) Chemical Industry

The development of the chemical industry in the five-year period is of decisive importance. Our Republic already has a very well-developed and capable chemical industry. With the development of foreign trade with friendly nations and the reconstruction of our own peace industry, as well as the development of agricultural production, our task is to increase production to 204 percent of 1950 production. The lagging production of important chemicals like sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, fertilizer -- especially nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers -- synthetic fibers, plastic, etc., must be overcome during the first year of the Five-Year Plan. A large increase in the production of fuels, synthetic rubber, lubricants and important basic chemicals is set for the remaining years of the Five-Year Plan.

The production of important chemicals is to reach the following level:

	1955	1955:1950 in percentages
	Thousands of tons	(1950 = 100)
Sulphuric anhydride (SO_3)	450	193
Caustic soda (NaOH)	300	200
Soda ash (Na_2CO_3)	640	646
Nitrogen fertilizer converted		
into nitrogen content	300	130
Phosphorus fertilizer	140	580
Synthetic rubber	70	176
Soap	99.3	290
Gasoline	927	204
Diesel fuel	650	148
Covers for motor cars	1,200 pieces	270
Rayon	34,500	367
Synthetic fiber	126,800	148.5

In order to achieve this production goal, new production facilities are to be created and put into production through restoration and reconstruction of existing chemical enterprises. A well-organized cooperation of people's enterprises with similar enterprises is of decisive importance for the solution of this task. The production facilities for rayon and synthetic wool are to be considerably enlarged, through reconstruction of the existing plants and through the construction of a new cellulose and rayon plant. The latest production techniques are to be applied.

The sulphuric acid supply from domestic raw materials, especially through the processing of anhydride, must be worked out during the five years. New production methods must be developed and introduced into industry for high-grade plastic substances, lacquers, and lubricants of high viscosity. New methods are also to be developed for the production of new chemicals from chlorine derivatives. The problems of the industrial synthesis of fats, washing and softening products, as well as the industrial production of antibiotics (streptomycin, aureomycin, chloromycin, etc.), antituberculosis and other pharmaceutical products for sanitation must be resolved during the five years.

(e) Construction Materials

The restoration and new construction programs in industry, especially in metallurgy, transportation, and agriculture, and the renovation of destroyed cities call for a considerable increase in the production of construction materials. Existing cement plants are to be enlarged and three new cement plants built in order to ensure restoration, expansion and new construction. The productive capacity of brick works is to be increased through new work methods and continuous work. In addition, new brick kilns are to be built and put into production in Brandenburg and Saxony-Anhalt during the five-year period.

Production in the most critical areas is established as follows:

	1955	1955 in percentages (1950 = 100)
Cement	4,000 thousand tons	287.9
Bricks	3,300 million pieces	239.8
Roof tiles BE 2.8	641 million pieces	225.5

In the working out of production schedules construction enterprises are to be assured a steady supply of construction materials, as well as foreign-trade deliveries.

(f) Machine Construction

Production in the areas of machine construction, electrical equipment, precision mechanics and optics is to be increased to 210.6 percent in 1955 compared with 1950 in order to meet the requirements of industrial reconstruction, the people's economy and export during the five-year period. The emphasis is to be put on large mechanical equipment for mining, metallurgy, the chemical industry, power plant installations (steam turbines and boilers), tooling machines, railroad equipment, trucks, automobiles, fishing and merchant vessels.

Development in this connection is set in the plan as follows:

	1955	1955 in percent (1950 = 100)
	[1]	[2]
Equipment for metallurgy and mining	224.6 thousand tons	271
Equipment for the fuel industry	42.2 thousand tons	206
Lifting and transportation equipment	283 million DM	171

	[1]	[2]
Construction industry equipment	160 million DM	229.4
Agricultural machines	102 million DM	154.3

The production of small machines is to be limited to domestic need and to types that can be sold in foreign trade.

Extensive restorations of destroyed machine-construction plants and the reconstruction of existing plants and construction of new ones are to be accomplished during the five-year period in order to achieve the production called for.

It is necessary also in the years 1951-55 to build several ocean-going ships for sea transportation.

The production of large electric machines like generators, transformers and motors to equip industry should be encouraged. Special electrical appliances of high technical quality are to be produced for domestic use and for export.

The development of fine mechanical and optical instruments, especially measuring and testing instruments, is particularly important for export.

Preparations should be begun at once for the building of machines and equipment for light industry so that it can be further improved in the last years of the Five-Year Plan. The beginning of the new epoch in production must be ensured through the application of science and research in making machines and equipment of the most modern design and highest technical quality. Therefore, scientists, technicians, engineers, activists and all innovators and are to participate in the construction of new machines, are to be

given every possible support.

The Ministry of Machine Construction is to organize the work done cooperatively by people's and similar enterprises in construction and production, thereby ensuring the most rapid technical progress as well as economy.

Work done cooperatively, among people's enterprises themselves and with private enterprises, is to be organized under a plan and set forth in contracts in order to utilize all existing machine-construction facilities. In heavy machine construction an extensive supply system is to be established. The large enterprises are to be adapted to the installation and production of important parts.

(g) Light Industry

Production in the textile and light industries should be considerably increased during the five-year period to further improve the material welfare of the people. Reconstruction and expansion and equipping or making alterations in light-industry enterprises are to be done after the major tasks in heavy industry -- particularly in 1954 and 1955. Until 1953 the existing plants are to be kept in the best possible technical condition through careful maintenance and planned utilization.

Under these circumstances light industry faces great production tasks requiring good management and careful planning.

Production is established as follows:

	1955	1955 in percentages (1950 = 100)
Yarns	262,000 tons	156.4
Textiles	525 million square meters	201
Stockings and socks	230 million pairs	198.3
Knitted garments	135.8 million pieces	226.5
Leather shoes	24 million pairs	299.9

Serious measures must be taken throughout light industry to put production quality at a high level.

Cooperation with the enterprises producing the synthetic fibers is to be organized so that every innovation in synthetic-fiber production can be utilized immediately by the processing industry. The utilization of orlon, nylon fiber, terilon and glass fibers in the textile industry marks the beginning of a new era. The enterprises must prepare thoroughly for this great change; they must train skilled workers and develop effective work methods. The utilization of these new technical fibers will influence the mechanical equipment of textile plants; new constructions are to be developed. Private production facilities are to be extensively utilized for the production of consumer goods. Private initiative is to be encouraged.

(h) Food and Luxuries Industry

Food production especially of meat, milk and fish products, is to be considerably increased in 1951-1955 in order to improve the food supply of the population. The total volume of the food industry is projected in the amount of 6.635 billion DM in 1955, which

is an increase to 187 percent of 1950.

The increase in food production is to be achieved through the following measures:

- More livestock and greater productivity
- Enlarged acreage and increased yields
- Increased fish catch
- Enlarged fishing fleet
- New construction and reconstruction in the fish processing industry

In order to ensure production volume, the sugar-beet processing capacity is to be expanded by 10,645 tons per day, by the construction of two new sugar factories and the enlargement of existing facilities. Oil extraction capacity is to be increased to 345,000 tons of oil seeds processed in 1955, through the reconstruction of existing facilities and the construction of a new oil refinery. Fish-processing facilities are to be increased by 81,500 tons per year. Two new combines should be established for this purpose.

The handicrafts are to contribute 27.7 percent of the total food production in 1955.

(7) The Laender governments are to support the district and community administrations in the reconstruction of the people's local industry in every way. The people's local industry must participate increasingly in meeting the demands of the public. For this purpose the production programs of these people's enterprises are to be reexamined and adapted to local requirements. During the five-year period they are to be converted to this production and

maintained at the highest possible technical level. The local people's industrial enterprises must continue increasingly to make systematic use of local reserves.

The production of the local people's industrial enterprises is established in the plan as follows:

	1951	1955
Total production	100	170.39 percent
of which:		
Construction materials	100	186.9 percent
Light industry	100	228.5 percent
Food industry	100	211.3 percent

The local people's industry is to be provided with investment funds for the improvement of equipment and production facilities during the five-year period.

(8) The Five-Year Plan anticipates an extensive utilization of private industrial facilities. It shall be the duty of Laender governments to promote private initiative and to forge the contract system into an effective lever for the cooperation of private industry in the tasks of the Five-Year Plan.

In concluding delivery contracts great emphasis is to be put on assortment in accordance with demand and on the useful utilization of materials, as well as on the mobilization of reserves in the enterprise.

ARTICLE 3

RESEARCH AND TECHNIQUE

(1) The development of the peace economy of the German Democratic Republic and the welfare of the people require that technical progress be vigorously promoted.

To achieve this goal it is necessary to develop everywhere the work of scientists and technicians in research institutions, laboratories and construction bureaus, and to apply the results to production without delay.

(2) The interchange of ideas is to be encouraged by all organs of our Republic in order to develop scientific and technical progress. Scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and countries of People's Democracies is especially to be promoted in every way.

(3) The increasing introduction of norms and types is to be taken into consideration in these development works.

Tasks aimed at ensuring the raw material base and the useful utilization of raw materials -- like the application of materials-saving construction methods or the exchange of high-grade construction materials -- are of special importance. In order to increase work productivity, improve quality and save energy, research and development on mechanization and automatic control of production are particularly to be promoted.

(4) The research and development programs of the Five-Year

Plan contain the following important tasks:

(a) Procedure for exploitation, processing and refinement of coal, iron and nonferrous metals, reconstruction and mechanization of mining and metallurgy, including construction of metallurgical installations and mining machines

(b) Development of heavy tooling machines and new production and casting methods

(c) Creation of conditions for expansion of the transportation system, including ship and vehicle construction

(d) Promotion of the construction industry and construction techniques through the development and utilization of new basic materials and the application of new work methods

(e) Research and development work for the power economy and construction of electrical machines

(f) Research and development work for the improvement of information techniques and to ensure a wide application of measuring, testing and regulation techniques in all production branches

(g) Development of new synthetic materials, synthetic fibers and new pharmaceutical compounds

(h) Research and development work to increase yields per hectare and to improve the livestock industry

(5) The State budget is to provide 790 million DM for research and development work during the years 1951-1955; 500

million DM of this amount is to be awarded to the appropriate ministries for development work.

(6) A plan for the introduction of completed development work is to be established in order to ensure that the results of research and development work are directly applied to production.

(7) Scientists, engineers and technicians in all research and development institutions face great tasks in the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan. But their peaceful work has goals and perspectives unknown in Germany before. The confidence of working people in the technical intelligentsia impels it to promote the supply of skilled personnel and to dedicate itself with full energy for the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan.

ARTICLE 4

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(1) The most important task of agriculture during the years 1951-1955 is to increase the harvest yield and animal production as much as possible in order to ensure a larger share of the food supply of the population from domestic production and to contribute more to the raw material supply of industry.

(2) The acreage is to be increased to 5,126 million hectares by 1955 -- that is, 102.3 percent compared with 1950, in order to establish the basis for the better supply of the population with vegetables and for the increase of livestock. The average harvest yields of the most important agricultural cultures are fixed as follows for 1955:

In hundredweight per hectare
the average in the German Democratic
Republic

Grain and legumes	25.0
Oil seeds	17.0
Sugar beets	315.0
Potatoes	205.0

Accordingly the total yields are as follows:

	1955:1950 in percentages	1955:1934/38 in percentages
Grain and legumes	125.3	111.1
Oil seeds and fiber plants	159.7	743.9
Sugar beets	119.5	127.0
Potatoes	119.0	129.0

(3) In order to reach the proposed production volume the fertilizer supply in 1955 compared with 1950 is fixed as follows:

Nitrogen fertilizer (N)	124 percent
Phosphorus fertilizer (P ₂ O ₅)	163 percent
Potassium fertilizer (K ₂ O)	118 percent

(4) Productivity in the animal industry and the amount of livestock are to be considerably increased in order to improve the supply of the population with animal products. Livestock development is fixed as follows:

	1950	1955	1955:1950
	in thousands of head		in percent
Horses	722.9	725.3	100.3
Cattle total	3614.7	4400.0	121.7
of which, cows	1616.4	2600.0	160.9
Hogs total	5704.8	7620.0	133.6
of which, sows over 6 months	446.2	731.0	163.8
Sheep total	1085.3	1800.0	165.9
of which, ewes	567.9	1200.0	211.3

The average productivity per animal is to be increased as follows:

	1950	1955	1955:1950
	in percent		
Annual milk production			
per cow in kilograms (3.2 percent			
fat content)	2130.5	2650	124.4
Net weight per hog in kilograms	100.0	115	115.0
Net weight per beef animal in			
kilograms (excluding calves up to			
3 months)	181.0	250	138.1

In order to achieve these production goals the feed basis must be improved -- (the animal protein must be imported). We must also strive for natural methods of raising, correct feeding, good care and the rapid, planned building up of the animal industry.

(5) The people's farms are to be developed into model, highly productive, mechanized enterprises in which the work will proceed on the basis of cost accounting. The Five-Year Plan establishes higher goals for people's farms than for peasants' farms. As the center of scientific and technical progress in the country they are to be in the forefront of production, and they are to be the basis for the production of high-grade seeds and high quality breeding and working cattle. The people's farms are to supply the peasants with these production resources, give them practical assistance and instruct them concerning the application of the best production methods.

(6) In order to provide the working peasantry with the means for cultivating the land more intensively, and to make cultivation, care and harvest easier for them, the number of machine-lending stations is to be increased to 750 in the period 1951-55.

The number of machines in machine-lending stations is to be increased as follows:

	From	To
Tractors	10,834	37,500
Tractor plows	10,654	38,500
Tractor cultivators	2,323	12,100
Tractor drills	820	6,600
Tractor binders	4,383	10,500
Threshers	7,072	8,350

The tractor jobs of the machine-lending stations are set at

10.190 million hectares of plowing in 1955, and the average productivity of a tractor is to be increased to 142 percent of the 1950 average.

(7) In accordance with planned investments in agriculture, administrative and farm buildings are to be built for 236 new machine-lending stations during the period 1951-55. The productivity of the land is to be improved through reclamation projects.

Marshes and swamps are to be drained, city and industrial waste water utilized, protective tree belts planted in dry areas and on river banks, dams built for flood protection and water-collecting pools enlarged. The planned planting of fruit trees is to be expedited.

(8) The training of skilled agricultural personnel in trade and professional schools and colleges, and the training of tractor drivers, economic advisors and other experts, is to be intensified. Graduates are to be employed in strategic areas.

(9) Scientific research in connection with practice is to be intensified in the fields of agriculture and plant and animal breeding, and the latest progressive scientific methods applied in order to fulfill the tasks of the Five-Year Plan in agriculture.

(10) The development of agriculture is decisively dependent upon the democratization of the village, upon the propagation of progressive agricultural experiences and upon the development of cultural activities. The machine-lending stations and the people's farms must assist the working peasants in technical matters and in the supply of seed and breeding and work cattle more than ever.

They must become centers of agricultural, democratic and cultural progress in the village. The mass work of the Association for Peasants' Mutual Aid (BHG) is to be improved through education in agricultural engineering and further development throughout the cultural life of the country.

The activity of the peasants' commercial cooperatives of the VdgB is to be broadened and improved. State organs must pay special attention to the promotion and development of the peasants' commercial cooperatives.

(11) The plan guarantees peasants the sale of their constantly increasing production at stable prices through a flexible program of state confiscation of agricultural products. The quantities to be delivered are so established that the peasants can retain increasing quantities for their own consumption and for free sale, in direct proportion to increases in production. Moreover, the plan provides for the acceptance of these free quantities through people's receiving and purchasing enterprises at special prices.

These measures will ensure a steady rise in income and the economic stabilization of peasants' operations.

The price reduction of industrial products will supplement this development and ensure a better supply of industrial consumer goods and agricultural implements for peasants.

A fully developed exchange of goods between city and country is the most visible and truest sign of the alliance between peasants and workers.

(12) It shall be the duty of democratic parties and mass organizations, especially the VdGB (BHG), to instruct the peasants in the great tasks of the Five-Year Plan and to persuade them that the achievement of goals set in the plan is necessary in their own interest and in the interest of all the German people.

The great tasks of industrial production development must be based on increased production of food and raw materials. The increase of agricultural production is the decisive task of our peasants.

ARTICLE 5

TASKS IN THE FIELD OF HYDROECONOMY

(1) The development of industry, agriculture and transportation and the restoration of our large cities, as well as the reconstruction of cultural, social and sports installations in the country, require extensive hydroeconomic measures and organizational improvement of the entire hydroeconomy.

(2) The Five-Year Plan provides for the following main tasks:

(a) Completion of dams for the supply of Saxony's ore and coal mining areas at Cranzahl, Sosa, Stollberg, Niedercienitz and the beginning of construction of a large dam at Eibenstock with a total storage capacity of 43 million cubic meters.

(b) Construction of storage basins, central water supply and waste-water-purification installations for industrial areas of Plauen, Zeitz and Borna and the completion of the Weida and Greitz

dams and the Witznitz, Lobstaedt and Windischleuba reservoirs, with a storage capacity of 32 million cubic meters.

(c) Completion of the Elbaue water-supply installation for the industrial areas of Bitterfeld/Halle and Merseburg/Leipzig.

(d) Completion of the Rappbode dam with a storage capacity of 110 million cubic meters for the water supply of the area east of Harz.

(e) Construction of a district water supply in the Niederlausitz brown coal area for 138 communities.

(f) Drainage of 70,000 hectares of swampland in the Spree-Havel area and in Oderbruch.

(g) Drainage of 75,000 hectares of low ground in Mecklenburg and in Altmark.

(h) Construction of drainage installations -- particularly at Dresden, Magdeburg, Frankfort (Oder), Berlin, Loebau, Halberstadt, Stendal.

(3) The improvement of the drinking water supply of several cities and communities and important new industrial centers and the prevention of floods on the rivers and the Baltic Sea are to be accomplished with the cooperation of local authorities.

(4) Drainage installations and irrigation with clean and waste waters will increase agricultural yield considerably over an area of 302,000 hectares.

(5) Fulfillment of these large-scale measures will be

... projected in a long-term hydroeconomic plan.

ARTICLE 6

FORESTRY TASKS

(1) 320,000 hectares of barren land are to be reforested and shrubs and trees are to be planted on 200,000 hectares of thinned forest land.

The tasks for particular years are fixed as follows:

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
Reforestation of barren areas	80	80	80	40	40	Thousands
Shrubs and trees in thinned						of
forest lands	20	30	50	50	50	hectares

The tasks are divided among the Laender as follows:

Mecklenburg	22.9 percent
Brandenburg	31.8 percent
Saxony	12 percent
Saxony-Anhalt	20.4 percent
Thuringia	12.9 percent

(2) In order to save our forests the Five-Year Plan provides the following schedule of diminution in timber-felling tasks:

Rough timber felling of all sorts

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	100	94.08	85.66	85.66	86.00	88.40 percent

(3) The felling and transport of timber are to be increasingly mechanized during the five-year period.

(4) The cultivation of fast-growing timber is to be promoted in every way for the fulfillment of large reforestation programs.

ARTICLE 7

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) The increasing volume of commodity production and our expanding foreign trade point to a corresponding increase in freight shipments. The following service increase is provided for railroad and water transportation (in billions of tariff-ton/kilometers:

	1950	1955	1955:1950 in percent
Railroad transportation	14.6	25.2	173
Inland water transportation	1.49	2.3	156

(2) The average daily loading of railroad freight cars in 1955 is to be increased to 163 percent of the 1950 average.

The circulation time of railroad freight cars is to be reduced from 3.86 days in 1950 to 3.0 days in 1955.

(3) Passenger service in 1955 is to be increased to 113 percent of the 1950 figure. Passenger-train equipment is to be repaired.

(4) The investment figure for railroad transportation is

projected at 1.440 billion DM for the years 1951-55; the railroad network is to be increased by 750 kilometers, and 2300 kilometers are to be repaired in the five-year period.

The rolling stock is to be increased as follows:

	by 1955 (in percentage)
Railroad freight cars	127
Railroad passenger cars	126
Locomotives	125

Coal consumption in 1955 is to be reduced at least 20 percent compared with 1950.

(5) Inland-water cargo transport in 1955 is to be increased to 156 percent of 1950.

Cargo-handling facilities are to be increasingly mechanized in order to increase transport capacity.

The tonnage of the people's fleet is to be increased 62 percent by 1955.

The reconstruction of shipping is to be expedited to ensure transport for our overseas trade.

(6) Motor cargo transportation in 1955 is to be increased to 143 percent of 1950.

It is to be organized for short distances particularly and in areas with undeveloped transportation facilities.

Passenger transportation on busses, streetcars and trolley

busses is to be adapted to trade-traffic requirements, and the new economic centers must be accorded priority.

The following measures are to be taken in the five-year period to improve our roads:

General repairs of 35 million square meters of road surface

3.4 million square meters of newly built roads

Construction of about 570 bridges

Road maintenance is to be considerably improved in order to protect our vehicles.

ARTICLE 8

TASKS OF THE POSTAL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

(1) Our constantly expanding economy requires well-functioning postal and communications systems. The rapid transmission of messages and small shipments of goods is important not only for the economy but for the population.

The Plan provides, therefore, for an increase in all postal and communications services to 114 percent compared with 1950.

(2) 159,200 new main switchboards are to be installed in order to improve telephone service.

In addition the number of teletype subscribers is to be tripled.

The plan provides for the establishment of a capable radio communications service for the development of maritime navigation and foreign trade.

ARTICLE 9

INVESTMENTS FOR LARGE RECONSTRUCTION

(1) Investments are to be made in all branches of the people's economy to ensure the economic recovery of the German Democratic Republic.

By careful planning, and technically correct execution, according to time specifications, the critical facilities will be put in production on time, thereby ensuring the fulfillment of production plans.

Concentration on the most crucial areas is necessary when investments are being made. The total volume of investments in the German Democratic Republic, including creditor and ownership capital, is set at 28,614 million DM. Of this amount the following expenditures are provided for particular branches of the people's economy:

	Million DM
[1]	[2]
Industry	15,372
Transportation and communications systems	2,671
Agriculture, forestry and hydroeconomy	1,764
Commerce	532
People's education, science and art	1,423

[1]	[2]
Sanitation and social welfare	657
Youth and sports	300
Construction program for housing and new settlers	3,456
Local economy	894

(2) Industry is the center of our reconstruction. Special attention must be paid to the construction and restoration of power plants, fuel industries, metallurgical plants, steel and rolling mills, machine-construction enterprises and the basic chemical enterprises. All our energies are to be concentrated on the fulfillment of these tasks. All other tasks of the investment program are to be planned and accomplished in connection with these central problems. Apartment construction, education, sanitation, research and development, the construction and construction-materials industry, and the transportation system are to subserve the fulfillment of these crucial tasks.

(3) The restoration of destroyed cities in the Republic is the central task of the construction programs for apartments and cultural, communal and administrative buildings. First priority is to be given to the restoration and reconstruction of Berlin the capital of Germany, and of important industrial and cultural centers of the Republic like Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Chemnitz, Dessau, Rostock, Wismar. Communal cultural, social and apartment construction for the 53 most important cities of the Republic for the years 1951-55 is set at 4.16 billion DM.

The reconstruction plans of these cities are to be the basis for their restoration. Construction plans are to be prepared in

order to achieve a construction program for apartments and cultural institutions according to the most modern building methods.

10.1 million square meters of housing surface are to be restored or newly constructed in the 53 most important cities in the Republic in the years 1951-55.

(4) A capable construction industry, using modern technical facilities and methods, is to be developed to carry through large construction projects. The mechanization of construction work and the use of the most modern equipment will ensure rapid completion and solid construction.

The plan sets the increase of construction output of all construction enterprises from 1.7 billion DM in 1950 to 4.22 billion DM in 1955, including output of the construction handicrafts.

The people's construction enterprises will produce 67.5 percent of the total construction output in 1955. The output of private construction enterprises will increase to 178.2 percent of their output. The production costs of the people's construction enterprises are to be reduced at least 26.3 percent by 1955, compared with 1950.

(5) In order to ensure the investment tasks set in the plan,

(a) the necessary materials in accordance with the plan -- and taking into account the mobilization of local reserves -- together with

(b) required funds from the state budget or other financial

sources must be prepared.

Credits for cooperatives, private enterprises, private home owners and new settlers are to be ensured in the credit plan.

(6) A rigorous control is to be organized over fulfillment of investments to prevent restoration works in the people's economy without project plans and cost estimates and to ensure adherence to the strictest plan discipline. The fulfillment of the construction program must be absolutely in accordance with examined and approved documents.

(7) The Five-Year Plan provides ample expenditures for general repairs in the people's and similar enterprises, in addition to investments.

General repairs are to be financed with amortization funds; expenditures for preservation of public capital goods, with budget funds.

ARTICLE 10

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS

Extensive geological work for exploration of mineral resources is to be done in the German Democratic Republic during the five-year period. It is to concentrate especially on the opening and industrial exploitation of deposits of copper ore, iron ore, nonferrous metals, oil, bituminous coal, lignite and raw materials for the chemical industry. The exploration work must create possibilities for quick exploitation of ores which exist

in our country and are important for our reconstruction as well as for steady increasing production.

(2) The budget is to provide a total of 328 million DM by 1955 for geological explorations.

(3) The geological explorations are to be organized according to the most modern techniques. The best possible result is to be ensured through good preparation.

ARTICLE 11

AVAILABILITY AND TRAINING OF MANPOWER, INCREASE OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF WAGES

I. Availability and Training of Manpower

(1) In order to achieve the recovery of the people's economy as provided for by the Five-Year Plan, a large number of newly trained blue-collar workers, technicians, engineers and professional men are required in all fields of industry, agriculture and culture.

In order to avoid a more serious lack of manpower, especially of skilled blue-collar workers, measures must be taken to make available for the people's economy the necessary personnel of blue-collar workers, technicians and engineers, as well as to further mechanize the production process especially in such fields as coal and ore mining in order to compensate for the lack of manpower and to ensure the planned increase of production.

(2) The Plan provides for an employment of a total of 7.1 million persons in the people's economy in 1955, which is 13 percent more than in 1950.

The development will be accomplished in particular fields of the people's economy as follows:

	1950	1955
Industry	100	119 percent
Construction activities	100	132 percent

39 percent of all employed will be working in industry in 1955 as compared with 37 percent in 1950.

This development will include 797,400 new persons into the production process during the five-year period.

The large demand for manpower and the achievement of equal rights for women result in a steadily increasing number of working women. The proportion of working women in the total number of employed will increase to 39 percent and in the people's industry from 27 to 39 percent, compared with 1950. The increased employment of women in production must be accompanied by their greater training and qualification.

(4) In order to incorporate additional manpower into industrial production, the districts with underdeveloped industry should be preferred, within technical and economic possibilities, when choosing locations for new plants or when expanding existing enterprises. Moreover, the Council of Ministers is to systematically support the transfer of manpower to the new centers through the construction of apartments and other endeavors.

(5) In order to make available the skilled manpower for people's economy, ^{there} ~~the~~ should be trained through apprenticeship in the five years

a total of	1,170,000
of which	
for [REDACTED] industry	486,000
for agriculture	100,000
for [REDACTED] transportation	56,000

It is necessary to organize the training and education of qualified leading personnel for people's enterprises and for officials of administration and planning from the rank and file of blue-collar workers and peasants and of the working intelligentsia.

165,000 newly trained persons are to be educated for the people's economy in middle and higher educational institutions. The State Planning Commission, in cooperation with ministries and state secretariats of the Republic and Laender governments is to submit to the Council of Ministers by 30 November 1951 a five-year personnel-development plan with details for each trade.

II. Increase of Labor Productivity

Industrial production in the Republic cannot be increased through new facilities and the restoration and construction of enterprises but rather through better utilization of existing production facilities and through the increase of labor productivity in industry and construction. An increase of labor productivity of 60 percent in the entire industry and at least 50 percent in the people's industry compared with 1950 must be achieved by the end of the five-year period.

The development of labor productivity in the people's enter-

prises is established as follows:

	1950	1955
Average of all industrial branches	100	172
of which:		
Metallurgy		188
Machine construction		183
Chemistry		212

Greater labor productivity in the people's enterprises is to be achieved through:

- (a) the introduction of a new production technique based on research and development work, together with the utilization and application of the new work methods of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies
- (b) optimum work organization and full utilization of work time
- (c) development of activist, competition and brigade movements on the basis of collective contracts with the enterprise
- (d) the wider use of wages "by work output" on the basis of technically acceptable work norms
- (e) increased trade education and steady training of blue-collar workers
- (f) mechanization of heavy-duty work and intensification of the production process

(g) wide utilization of inventions, technical improvements and efficiency suggestions

(h) production conferences and preparation and wide application of new work methods

III. Wages

(1) The Five-Year Plan provides for an additional increase in average wages for blue-and white-collar workers, engineers and technicians by 16.5 percent throughout the people's economy and by 20 percent in industry -- based on 1950 figures.

In connection with the increased number of employed and wages increase the total wage fund is set at 131 percent for 1955 compared with 1950.

(2) Wages in the people's enterprises are to be by work output during the five-year period; they are to be reexamined at least once a year and constantly improved. Collective contracts with the enterprises must contain concrete stipulations in this respect. The Plan provides for the increase of workers in the people's enterprises paid by work output as follows, proportionately to the total employed:

From 62 percent in 1950
to 83 percent in 1955

The consequent application of wages by work output is to provide the basis for increased production and thereby for a steadily rising living standard.

ARTICLE 12

REDUCTION OF PRODUCTION COSTS

(1) A reduction in industrial production costs of at least 26.8 percent compared with 1950 is to be achieved throughout the people's industry. All enterprises of the people's economy are to put into effect the principle of cost accounting. The plan is to establish reductions as follows:

1950/1955

Industry total	at least 26 percent
of which:	
Metallurgy	at least 40.7 percent
Machine construction	at least 33.4 percent
Chemistry	at least 30.3 percent
Mining	at least 12.9 percent
Textile	at least 24.4 percent
Food	at least 17.2 percent

(2) Reductions in production costs are to be achieved through increased labor productivity and especially by:

(a) Consolidating production programs and standardizing production

(b) Modernizing production facilities and establishing new enterprises based on progressive techniques

(c) Economizing with materials, reducing rejection and waste quotas, establishing revised norms for material consumption

and utilizing all technical means to save materials

(d) Utilizing investments efficiently to compensate for inadequate facilities

(3) In addition to reductions in production costs the plan provides for the reduction of expenditures in the following areas in order to increase the revenue of the state and thereby to improve the living standard of our working people:

The reduction of expenditures in 1955, compared with 1950 expenditures:

Railroad	19.9 percent
Post	10.0 percent
State commerce (HO)	23.5 percent
Machine-lending stations	21.9 percent
People's farms	36.8 percent
People's construction industry	26.3 percent

ARTICLE 13

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN INTERNAL TRADE

It is necessary, in the interests of Germany unity and economic development, to increase trade with West Germany. West German enterprises are to be taken into consideration in the foreign trade agreements of the German Democratic Republic.

ARTICLE 14

FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT

(1) The foundation of the foreign trade of the German

Democratic Republic is the trade with the USSR, with the people's democracies and with China. In order to satisfy the demand of the Republic for import goods for the regular supply of industry and the population, trade relations with these countries are to be developed and the exchange of goods increased.

The plan fixes the schedule as follows:

Foreign trade total: 1950: 100 percent, 1955: 290 percent

(2) Our profound industrial readjustment poses great tasks for our foreign trade. An exact agreement of imports and exports is to be insured through long-term trade contracts with our most important trade partners. These contracts are to be the bases of our production programs and of the fulfillment of tasks of the law. Therefore, they should be completed in 1951 if possible. New productions provided for in the plan are to be taken into consideration and offered for sale.

(3) Through a rapid development of our foreign trade centers and through our trade missions abroad, the closest ties are to be established with our trade partners; contracts are to be concluded expeditiously, and deliveries and assortments are to be guaranteed. Our foreign trade centers are to be formed into mobile trade units in accordance with actual requirements.

ARTICLE 15

MATERIAL SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

(1) The restoration and further development of the peace

economy of the German Democratic Republic and the improvement of the material welfare of the population require that large quantities of raw materials and goods be made available. The most important source for supplying the people's economy with fuels, metals, equipment, food and industrial products must be the domestic industrial and agricultural production.

The importation of commodities from abroad must be kept to a minimum. The strictest attention must be paid to the saving of scarce raw materials and materials in production.

(2) The economic initiative of the Laender, the cities and district authorities is to be universally supported toward the successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan and the rapid restoration and development of the Republic's people's economy. This initiative is to be directed toward the discovery and utilization of new local raw material sources and other local reserves.

(3) The materials supply must be based on a broad system of material-consumption planning and material-consumption norms at the operations level. The existing material-supply system is to be further improved, so that it may become an instrument of the thriftiest economy. Blue-collar workers, engineers, technicians, scientists, activists and model workers, with their wide experience, are to participate in the establishment of technically substantiated material-consumption norms. All people's enterprises are to complete the establishment of norms for their total needs in 1952. A system of annual reexamination and improvement of norms is to be introduced.

(4) The government is to organize the cooperation of people's commercial centers with all enterprises. The commercial centers are to guarantee the smooth flow of commodities and the supply of the people's economy.

(5) The managers of the state economic administration are responsible for adherence to the material-distribution plans and for making the administration of materials in the enterprises increasingly efficient and frugal. Material-consumption norms are to be developed to the point of greatest economy through the organization of saving campaigns.

(6) The contract system between the state supply organs and private enterprises must be expanded and improved in order to organize the supply of private enterprises and handicraft shops with scarce raw materials and to organize the marketing of products within the scope of the Five-Year Plan.

ARTICLE 16

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD AND THE TURNOVER OF GOODS IN THE RETAIL TRADE

(1) The main task of the Five-Year Plan is the betterment of the material welfare of the population of the Republic. The task is to reach the prewar living standard level and to surpass it.

Increased production and higher wages create the necessary conditions for this in industry. The higher income of the country population is to be achieved through increased productivity of agricultural goods and stable prices for agricultural products.

(2) Together with wage increases during the Five-Year Plan a further reduction in the prices of food, mass-produced consumer goods and peasants' supplies, by at least 28 percent compared with the average price level of 1950, is to be accomplished, as well as the reduction of tax rates for the working population.

(3) Rationing is to be eliminated by 1953 at the latest and a free market for all food articles and industrial goods at standard prices is to be introduced.

(4) The consumption of food and industrial products per capita of population is to be increased as follows in 1955, compared with 1950:

	1955:1950
	in percent
Meat and meat products	191
Milk	217
Eggs	368
Fat	176
Fish and fish products	355
Sugar	166
Textiles of all kinds	230
Leather shoes	376
Knitted garments	436
Knitted underwear	331
Soap	410

(5) Through increased production the availability of goods will increase $2\frac{1}{4}$ times compared with 1950, thereby surpassing the quantity

of goods available in 1936.

(6) The turnover of goods in retail trade is fixed at 27 billion DM (taking into account price reductions) in 1955, which is 159 percent of the turnover of goods in 1950 (based on that year's prices).

(7) The store network of the state commercial organizations and consumer cooperatives is to be enlarged, taking into consideration the industrial centers, in order to satisfy the growing number of commercial orders. The state, cooperative and private retail trade must ensure the supply of the population with assortments and qualities in accordance with demand through fixed contracts.

ARTICLE 17

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S INCOME

The plan provides for an increase of the people's income to at least 160 percent of the 1950 income.

An ever-increasing fraction of the people's income can be used for the basic needs of the working people and for the development of cultural, social and other people's institutions, with the elimination of parasitic groups -- large capitalists, junkers and landholders -- as the result of democratic reform in our Republic, and on the basis of the antifascist democratic organization.

ARTICLE 18

HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT

(1) The Five-Year Plan attributes great importance to the

development of handicraft.

The production of all handicraft enterprises is to be increased from 4.424 billion DM in 1950 to 7.073 billion DM in 1955, that is, to 160 percent.

The increase shall be as follows:

	1955
Total output	160 percent
of which:	
Production	166.5 percent
of which:	
Food	140 percent
Constructions	160 percent
Services	120 percent

The handicrafts are to contribute considerably to the steady improvement in quality of our consumer goods. All necessary arrangements are to be made for the participation of the handicrafts in the export of high-grade products.

(2) Laender governments and local administrations, in cooperation with handicraft chambers and cooperatives, are to organize the materials supply of handicraft enterprises from state materials funds and through the mobilization of local reserves.

ARTICLE 19

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNAL INSTITUTIONS

A considerable heightening of economic activity takes place

in districts, cities and communities on the basis of the development of the people's local industries. The steadily expanding economies of the enterprises give the communities new possibilities for the development of communal institutions.

For this purpose the plan provides sizable expenditures, which are to be supplemented through mobilization of the population and local reserves.

ARTICLE 20

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SANITATION

(1) The maintenance of the health of the entire population -- which will increase labor productivity -- requires the expansion of the health-protection program, the better development of preventive measures and equal medical care for people in the cities and in the country during the Five-Year Plan. Existing hospitals and special clinics must be enlarged and modernized, equipped with the most modern medical instruments and staffed with qualified medical personnel.

(2) State budget funds for sanitation, including investments, will increase to 155 percent, compared with 1950, in the years 1951-55.

(3) The numbers of hospitals, polyclinics and ambulances is to be increased from 2350 (1950) to 2770 (1955). The number of beds is to be increased to 10 per 1,000 persons; in industrial districts the ratio will be 11 to 1,000.

The following hospitals are to be enlarged or newly constructed

during the five-year period:

Berlin-Friedrichshain, Hennigsdorf, Fuerstenberg (Oder),
Aue (Saxony), Dessau, Saalfeld and Rostock.

The systematic association of hospitals and polyclinics
into organizational units is to be accomplished.

The number of enterprise polyclinics and enterprise medical
units is to be increased from 2,430 (1950) to 5,170 (1955).

(4) The number of beds in sanatoriums is to be increased from
6,053 (1950) to 10,000 (1955).

(5) In order to relieve mothers who work, a wide system of
nurseries is to be established during the years 1951-1955, with
facilities increased from 4,335 to 39,500. Consultation places for
mothers and children are to be enlarged and improved. The transport
of sick people is to be improved in rural districts; rural ambulances
are to be supplemented with mobile dental clinics and X-ray equipment.

(5) Investment funds in the amount of 532 million DM are to
be made available during the years 1951-55 to ensure medical care
for the city and rural population. This should guarantee restoration
work and the construction of hospitals with 8,800 beds, tuberculosis
sanatoriums with 1,900 beds, 470 rural ambulances, 146 polyclinics
and enterprise polyclinics, and nurseries with about 35,000 places.
Gynecology clinics and children's departments are to be established
in hospitals. Construction of central institutes for research and
the treatment of cancer and tuberculosis, as well as for research
on antibiotics and chemotherapeutics, is to be ensured.

(7) The capacity of health resorts in the Republic is to be increased to 24,000 for the social welfare of the population. The State budget is to provide investment funds in the amount of 115.5 million DM for the improvement of social welfare during 1951-55. This should guarantee the restoration and construction of weekend homes with 10,300 places, social homes with 2,000 places and vacation homes with 24,000 places. Special attention must be paid to the improvement of social institutions in the enterprises. 36 million DM of the investment funds are to be spent for the construction of social establishments in the enterprises.

ARTICLE 21

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, YOUTH AND SPORTS

(1) A higher cultural standard for city and rural populations is to be guaranteed during the five-year period. The efforts of the masses to increase their knowledge must be satisfied and a closer relationship established among science, art and the people. Our Republic must achieve a cultural development beyond anything ever known in Germany -- by overcoming the German cultural backwardness caused by monopolists and junkers and by taking active measures against the cultural barbarism of the hostile American imperialism.

The children of blue-collar workers and peasants are to be given greater opportunity for university study. The education of a new, progressive intelligentsia is to be assured. The rich experiences of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving peoples in building up a progressive culture are to be popularized and widely applied.

(2) The state budget funds for people's education and cultural development, including investments in this field, are to be increased 48 percent by 1955, compared with 1950.

(3) The number of general and trade schools (exclusive of enterprise trade schools) is to be increased to 12,410 by 1955. With this additional classroom space, the system of shifts is to be eliminated, which will greatly relieve students, parents and teachers. This should develop greater efficiency in the schools and raise the general educational level.

(4) The enrollment of blue-collar workers and peasants in the universities is to be increased from 6,693 (1950) to 12,000 (1955). The number of auditors in university extension courses is to be increased from 505,000 to 1 million.

(5) The number of students in the universities is to be increased from 26,890 (1950) to 43,600 (1955).

(6) The training of teachers for general and trade schools is to be widely developed and the number of teachers increased from 88,486 (1950) to 113,820 (1955).

(7) The capacity of communal and enterprise children's institutions is to be increased from 337,837 (1950) to 463,000 (1955) in order to improve preschool and home training and to accommodate the children of working mothers. Accordingly, the number of teachers in kindergartens and children's homes is to be increased from 15,559 to 35,000.

(8) In order to raise the cultural level of workers of the

Republic and to acquaint them with the best in German literature, art and science, as well as with the progressive culture of the Soviet Union and other peoples, the five-year period is to see the establishment of clubhouses and cultural facilities, the construction of new and the expansion of existing theaters, the creation of a broad network of people's libraries, as well as the doubling of the published output of scientific, educational, and belletristic literature (to 40 million volumes in 1955).

(9) Investments in the field of people's education and culture whereby the restoration and new construction of kindergartens, children's homes, people's schools, trade schools, universities and theaters are to be accomplished during the five-year period, is proposed in the amount of 1,304 million DM for the years 1951-55.

The following large construction projects are to be completed during the five-year period:

Berlin and Leipzig Universities
 Dresden Technological Institute
 Leipzig Opera House
 Berlin People's Theater
 Unterwellenborn and Riesa Houses of Culture

(10) The development of our youth is to be generously promoted; all activities and opportunities for training, as well as opportunities for active participation in our reconstruction, are to be open to our young people. Pioneer homes and pioneer camps, youth homes and youth shelters are to be created in order to educate youth in the spirit of peace and to guarantee healthy physical development.

(11) It is the duty of the Free German Youth (FDJ) and the Young Pioneers to activate the life in all schools of our Republic through the active participation of students. An atmosphere of learning should be created among our youth which should characterize our democratic schools.

(12) State expenditures for youth and sports activities are to be increased to 209 percent of 1950 expenditures during the five-year period.

The following construction is to be done:

Enlargement of the German College for Physical Culture
in Leipzig

Hosstock indoor swimming pool

Frankfort (Oder) sport park

Bad Blankenburg Sports School

Rechnin Ski Jump Installation

Teterow Motor Sport School

Werbellinsee Central Pioneer Republic

College of the Free German Youth at Bogensee and
Uedersee

ARTICLE 22

FINANCIAL TASKS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE BUDGET

(1) The currency is to be further stabilized through the

planned determination of money circulation, in accordance with the development of the entire people's economy, and taking into particular account the faster circulation of goods.

(2) The steady increase and planned distribution of people's income make it possible to increase the revenues and expenditures of the State constantly. Funds available in the people's banks, deposited by the economy and the population, are to be mobilized for reconstruction and made ready under the plan as credits.

(3) With increasing production the average prices of rationed and free food and industrial goods are to be systematically reduced by 28 percent, according to productivity development and rising wages.

(4) During the five-year period those taxes paid essentially by the working people are especially to be reduced. Tax reductions contribute to the improvement of the living standard.

(5) Financial operations of the people's enterprises are to be conducted on a higher level through the practical application of cost accounting.

(6) The importance of the budget in the economic reconstruction of the Republic is to be increased and its connection with the people's economy strengthened.

The supervision of the fulfillment of people's economic plans is to be organized, and the utilization of financial funds controlled, through the German Bank of Issue mark with the support of the state budget and people's banks. The annual budgets are to ensure the fulfillment of Five-Year Plan tasks in accordance with

people's economic plans and to prepare a statement of funds required.

(7) The Government must raise financial discipline in all fields of the people's economy and state administration to a high level, through an extensive propaganda campaign.

ARTICLE 23

THE FULFILLMENT OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN LAW

(1) On the basis of this law the Government of the German Democratic Republic is to prepare people's economic plans and budgets for each year and submit them to the People's Chamber on schedule so that the goal of the Five-Year Plan cannot only be achieved but surpassed.

(2) The Council of Ministers is to report to the People's Chamber on the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan for the preceding year by 31 March at the latest.

(3) The State Planning Commission is ordered to deliver to the ministries of the Republic and to the Laender governments the Five-Year Plans which concern their competencies within 10 days. The ministries and Laender governments are required to concentrate their work during the next years on the tasks of this law and its systematic fulfillment.

(4) The State administration and associates are to explain the tasks of the Five-Year Plan to the population and to ensure the mobilization of the entire nation for the great tasks.

(5) It is the duty of every citizen of our Republic to cooperate fully in this historic reconstruction.

Berlin 1 November 1951

The above law, drawn up by the President of the People's
Chamber on 2 November 1951, becomes effective this date.

Berlin 8 November 1951

The President of the
German Democratic Republic

W. Pieck